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ABSTRACT

The first functional-notional syllabus for adult learners of Irish, written in Irish and English, is presented. The syllabus begins with an introductory section about functional-notional syllabi, their definitions and implications, and the characteristics of this syllabus. The second section provides the general aims and specific behavioral objectives. The next section lists the specific communicative functions learners should be able to fulfill in five broad categories: imparting and seeking factual information, expressing and finding out attitudes, getting things done, socializing, and steering or structuring a conversation or text. Further sections outline the general and specific notions, or meanings, that successful learners of Irish need to command. General notions include deixis (the way language is used to relate speech or writing to its context), properties and qualities, and relations. Specific notions include the categories of personal identification, house and home, education, trades, professions, occupations, leisure-time activities and entertainment, intellectual and social topics, travel and transport, farming and rural life, urban life, shopping and service industries, food and drink, public and professional services, language, and climate and weather. (MSE)

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# A FUNCTIONAL-NOTIONAL SYLLABUS FOR ADULT LEARNERS OF IRISH

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Centre for Language and Communication Studies

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1985

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## FOREWORD

This is the first functional-notional syllabus to be published for learners of Irish. We do not make exaggerated claims for the syllabus; no doubt there are many ways in which it can be refined and improved. Nevertheless it appears at a time when there is widespread interest in the revision of Irish syllabuses at all levels and is offered to teachers, educational planners and administrators in the hope that it will serve them as a useful discussion document. The syllabus is presented bilingually in order to make it accessible to readers without Irish.

The syllabus could not have been compiled without the pioneering work in language syllabus definition undertaken by the Council of Europe's Modern Languages Project and first exemplified in van Ek's Threshold Level (1975). The syllabus has also benefited greatly from the experience two of the compilers gained from their involvement in the work of syllabus definition undertaken by the I.T.É. Modern Languages Project (Skeleton Syllabus, 1980). Readers familiar with these two documents and other documents related to them will recognize the extent of our debt.

The first stimulus to compile this syllabus was provided by the results of a survey undertaken as the first phase in CLCS's research project on independent language learning, financed by Trinity College's Development Fund (1979-84). These results suggested that among the student population there existed a significant minority who would welcome the opportunity to improve their knowledge of Irish, particularly if that involved giving a communicative edge to the Irish they had learned at school. Gerald Manning worked on the first draft of the syllabus from 1980 to 1983 under the editorial guidance of David Little and David Singleton.

From the beginning it was our intention to use the syllabus as a basis for the development of learning materials, and a generous endowment from the Bank of Ireland made it possible for Helen Ó Murchú to start work in this direction in the autumn of 1983. The first learning materials will be published in 1986. The planning of these materials suggested various ways in which the first draft of the syllabus might be revised. A first revision was undertaken by Gearóid Ó Ciaráin and Máire Uí Chiaráin in 1984 under the editorial guidance of David Little and David Singleton and with the assistance of Helen Ó Murchú. The final

compilation was made by David Little, Helen Ó Murchú and David Singleton.

Our thanks are due to the Development Fund, Trinity College, and especially to the Bank of Ireland, without whose generous financial support it would not have been possible to compile and publish the syllabus; and to Peadar Mac an Iomaire, Eibhlín Ní Mhurchú, Cathair Ó Dochartaigh and Máirtín Ó Murchú for reading the syllabus prior to publication.

David Little
Helen Ó Murchú
David Singleton

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# 1 INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Functional-notional syllabuses: categories of definition

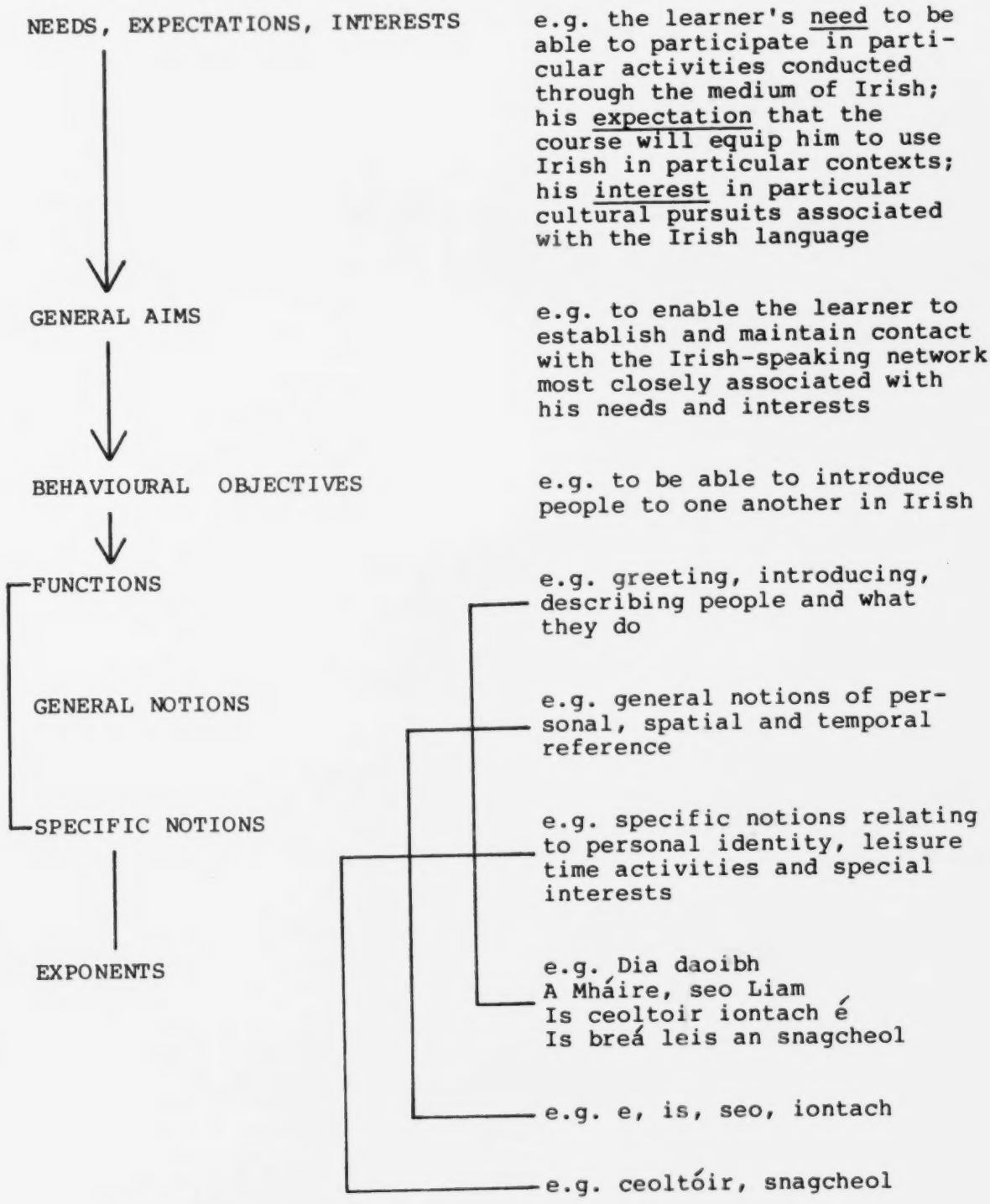
Functional-notional syllabuses are written out of the conviction that the first aim in learning any language is to be able to use it as a medium of communication. They seek to define the language behaviour that a successful learner should be capable of at the end of his course of learning, in terms of the communicative purposes ("functions") he should be able to fulfil and the general concepts ("general notions") and the specific meanings ("specific notions") he should be able to handle. In this they contrast with most traditional language teaching syllabuses, which concern themselves primarily (in many cases exclusively) with the linguistic forms that the successful learner must master.

Functional-notional syllabuses invariably start from an assessment of the learner's communicative needs and expectations, which is used as the basis for a statement of aims (see the second section of this document). The statement of aims in turn provides the basis for a more detailed specification of behavioural objectives (the third section of this document, elaborated by reference to the contexts in which learners are likely to want to use Irish and the basic communicative skills which they will need to master). The functional-notional syllabus then lists the functions, general notions and specific notions (respectively the fourth, fifth and sixth sections of this document) through which learners will achieve the behavioural objectives of the syllabus. These lists include examples of the formal exponents of the various functions and notions, i.e. the lexical and grammatical forms which may give expression to the functions and notions in question. This process of definition is summarized schematically in Figure 1 on p.2.

Three points should be made here concerning functions, general notions, and specific notions. First, they are interdependent in language use: every communicative act realizes at least one function and at least one notion. Secondly, no particular significance attaches to the order in which the main subsections of functions and notions are presented. Thirdly, in many cases the formal exponents that the syllabus offers of functions, general notions and specific notions claim to be no more than intuitively likely realizations of the category in question; in particular, the fact that functional-notional syllabuses offer formal exponents of functions should not be taken to imply any necessary or fixed relation between linguistic form and communicative function.

**Figure 1**

Schematic overview of the process of functional-notional syllabus definition


NEEDS, EXPECTATIONS, INTERESTS
e.g. the learner's need to be able to participate in particular activities conducted through the medium of Irish; his expectation that the course will equip him to use Irish in particular contexts; his interest in particular cultural pursuits associated with the Irish language
GENERAL AIMS
e.g. to enable the learner to establish and maintain contact with the Irish-speaking network most closely associated with his needs and interests
BEHAVIOURAL OBJECTIVES
e.g. to be able to introduce people to one another in Irish
FUNCTIONS
e.g. greeting, introducing, describing people and what they do
GENERAL NOTIONS
e.g. general notions of personal, spatial and temporal reference
SPECIFIC NOTIONS
e.g. specific notions relating to personal identity, leisure time activities and special interests
EXPONENTS
e.g. Dia daoibh
A Mháire, seo Liam
Is ceoltoir iontach é
Is breá leis an snagcheol
e.g. e, is, seo, iontach
e.g. ceoltóir, snagcheol

## 1.2 Implications of functional-notional syllabuses

As we explained above, functional-notional syllabuses seek to define the language behaviour that a successful learner should be capable of at the end of his course of learning. This means that they are essentially neutral as regards sequencing, i.e. the order in which the target language is presented to the learner. However, their behavioural orientation implies the possibility of constructing a learning sequence according to a scale of increasing complexity of communicative function rather than (as has traditionally happened) according to notions of progressive grammatical difficulty. Moreover, the fact that many communicative functions can be achieved with varying degrees of formal complexity and sophistication argues for a cyclical approach to the presentation of the target language, which should enable learners to develop an increasingly varied repertoire, but one which at any stage of learning could be deployed to some communicative purpose.

The fact that functional-notional syllabuses do not use the categories of traditional pedagogical grammars as their main organizing principle has sometimes created the impression that they are opposed to the explicit teaching of grammar. This is not so; and there is much evidence to show that learners are helped by the right kind of grammatical explanation. However, if the designers of language learning materials sequence the target language according to a developing range of communicative functions, it seems logical that the explicit teaching of grammar should arise from rather than precede the teaching of communicative functions. This view coincides with the finding of much recent research into second language acquisition: that learners are more successful when their primary focus is on receiving and transmitting meaning through their target language rather than on the forms of the language.

The behavioural objectives that underpin functional-notional syllabuses imply that learning activities, whether they take place in the classroom or in the privacy of self-instruction, should always aim at providing as much practice of target behaviours as possible. This in turn suggests that the designers of learning materials should make maximum use of examples of the target language in authentic use. The current debate among applied linguists concerning the precise relation between conscious learning and unconscious acquisition is likely to last for some time to come. But this should not obscure the fact that acquisition, understood as the largely unconscious internalization of the meanings and forms of the target language, is an essential part of the process that leads to communicative competence in that language. One way of acquiring a second or foreign language is by interacting with native speakers of the language in a variety of contexts for a variety of communicative purposes; but learners can also acquire their target language by interacting with large quantities of recorded language (whether the medium is magnetic tape or print).

Unlike the examination syllabuses with which teachers are most familiar, functional-notional syllabuses are not concerned to describe how learners will be tested at the end of their course of learning. However, they do carry clear implications for terminal examinations. If the goal of a course of language learning is to achieve a particular behavioural repertoire, then the instruments by which learners are examined should aim to elicit that repertoire, whether through whole-task activities like holding a conversation or writing a letter, or through part-task activities that focus on one element in a communicative process. The forms of the target language should be tested only within meaningful contexts and not for their own sake.

## 1.3 Characteristics of this syllabus

Three characteristics of this syllabus require comment. First, the syllabus presents not a single behavioural repertoire but a number of repertoires that share a large degree of overlap while providing for differences between learners as regards their interests and their detailed learning targets. This characteristic derives from two sources: the fact that serious adult learners are likely to be motivated above all by individual considerations, and the fact that the opportunities learners will have to use the Irish they learn will depend on where they live and work as well as on their particular interests and motivations. The contexts of use and basic communicative skills which make up the behavioural objectives of the syllabus have been derived from various reports of what adult learners have said about their Irish language needs. Our chief sources were Little et al. 1984, which reports the views of undergraduate and post-graduate students in Trinity College, Dublin, with supplementary data provided by students in twelve other Irish third-level educational institutions, and Devitt et al. 1983, which reports the views of a volunteer group of adults about to follow the first level of the RTE Irish course, Anois is Arís, in the autumn of 1981. Other sources consulted are referred to in O Murchu 1984.

The second characteristic of this syllabus that requires comment is its handling of the dialects of Irish. As far as possible it has attempted to steer a neutral course between dialects, but the different dialect realizations of a number of communicative functions have been listed side by side.

The third point that requires comment is the coverage of exponents. The syllabus does not aim at completeness. It is not a dictionary or thesaurus of the Irish language, nor is it a grammar (though a communicative grammar of Irish might be closely related to it). At the level of exponents it aims to present enough of the language to form a basic repertoire corresponding

to the learner's behavioural objectives. Thus the question to be asked of the exponents is not "What is missing?" but "Do these exponents amount to a minimum repertoire apt to fulfil the behavioural objectives of the syllabus?"

## 1.4 References

The most important of the functional-notional syllabuses published by the Council of Europe are:


Baldegger, M., M. Müller, G. Schneider, A. Näf, 1980: Kontaktschwelle. Strasbourg: Council of Europe.

Coste, D., J. Courtillon, V. Ferenczi, M. Martins-Baltar, E. Papo, 1976: Un Niveau Seuil. Strasbourg: Council of Europe.

van Ek, J. A., 1975: The Threshold Level. Strasbourg: Council of Europe.


The following publications discuss issues in notional-functional syllabus definition and communicative language teaching:


Finocchiaro, M. and C. Brumfit, 1983: The Functional-Notional Approach. From Theory to Practice. Oxford University Press.

Littlewood, W., 1981: Communicative Language Teaching: an Introduction. Cambridge University Press.


The following publications provided information concerning the likely needs, expectations and interests of adult learners of Irish:


Devitt, S. M., D. G. Little, S. P. Ó Conchúir, D. M. Singleton, 1982-3: "Learning Irish with Anois is Arís". CLCS Occasional Paper No.6. Dublin: Trinity College, Centre for Language and Communication Studies.

Little, D. G., Singleton, D. M., W. M. F. Silvius, 1984: Learning Second Languages in Ireland: Experience, Attitudes and Needs. Dublin: Trinity College, Centre for Language and Communication Studies.

Ó Murchú, H., 1984: "Interaction between learner and learning environment: issues in the development of learning materials for adult learners of Irish". In

D. M. Singleton and D. G. Little (eds), Language Learning in Formal and Informal Contexts, Dublin: IRAAL, pp.137-49.

The following dictionaries were consulted:

De Bhaldraithe, T. (ed.), 1959: English-Irish Dictionary Baile Átha Cliath: Oifig an tSoláthair.

O Donaill, N., 1977: Foclóir Gaeilge-Béarla. Baile Átha Cliath: Oifig an tSoláthair.

The following publications were consulted in matters of Irish grammar:

[Na Bráithre Críostaí], 1970: Nuachúrsa Gaeilge na mBráithre Críostaí. Baile Átha Cliath: Mac an Ghoill.

Ó Baoill, D., 1975: "Deixis in modern Irish and related problems", Eriu xxvi (Dublin: Royal Irish Academy), pp.144-61.

Ó Cadhlaigh, C., 1940: Gnás na Gaedhilge. Baile Átha Cliath: Oifig an tSoláthair.

Ó Dochartaigh, C., in press: "The Celtic languages: Irish".

[Oifig an tSoláthair], 1979: Gramadach na Gaeilge agus Litriú na Gaeilge: An Caighdeán Oifigiúil. Baile Átha Cliath: Oifig an tSoláthair.

[The Christian Brothers], 1980: New Irish Grammar. Dublin: Fallon.

In matters relating to letter-writing in Irish the following publication was consulted:

Daltún, S., 1970: Maidir le do litir .... Baile Átha Cliath: Oifig an tSoláthair.

## 1.5 Abbreviations, conventions and notation

The terminology used in the presentation of exponents of functions and notions is in general that of traditional grammmar and should therefore be readily accessible. The following abbreviations and notation conventions have been used:

| | |
|---|---|
| ADJ. | adjective |
| ADVBL | adverbial |
| ART. | article |
| COP. | copula - <u>is</u> and its variants |
| DEMON. | demonstrative |
| DEF. | definite |
| DEP. | dependent |
| DET. | determiner |
| IMPERS. | impersonal |
| INDEF. | indefinite |
| INDIC. | indicative |
| INTERROG. | interrogative |
| NEG. | negative |
| NOMINAL | is used inclusively to denote both nouns and words which have some but not all of the attributes of nouns |
| NP | "noun phrase" is here used not in its traditional sense but in a sense current in modern linguistics, i.e. to refer to any construction whose basic element is a noun or pronoun, including constructions that consist of only a noun or pronoun |
| PERS. | personal |
| PL. | plural |
| POSS. | possessive |
| PREP. | preposition |
| PREP.P. | prepositional phrase, i.e. any construction consisting of a preposition followed by a complement containing a nominal element, including conjugated prepositions |
| PRN | pronoun |
| REFLEX. | reflexive |
| REL. | relative |

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBJ. | subject |
| SUBST.VB | substantive verb - in this context the verb bi |
| VB | verb |
| VP | verb phrase; like NP, VP is used in a comprehensive sense, i.e. to refer to any construction whose basic element is verbal, including constructions which consist only of a verb |
| ( ) | round brackets are used to indicate elements which may but need not necessarily occur in any given linguistic context |
| [ ] | square brackets are used to enclose information about exponents; for example, [FORMAL] indicates that the expression in question is appropriate to more formal contexts of use, and [ULSTER] indicates an expression that is characteristic of the Ulster dialect of Irish |
| { } | brace brackets are used to indicate that two or more elements are alternatives; for example, {NP / VP} means that in the context in question either a noun phrase or a verb phrase is appropriate |
| / | the slash is also used to separate items that are alternatives |
| CAPITALS | capitals are used for descriptions of and commentary on exponents of functions and notions |
| lower case | lower case is used for the linguistic forms that occur in the realization of functions and notions |
| " " | double quotation marks are used to enclose any canonical form which stands for the range of forms of a particular item which different linguistic contexts will require; '"X"' is therefore to be interpreted as 'appropriate form of X' |

## 2 AIMS

The syllabus presupposes that learners will wish to equip themselves with a sufficient competence in Irish to enable them to pursue at least some of the following aims:

(a) to interact informally with their family and friends through the medium of Irish;

(b) to participate in more formal occasions that are conducted through the medium of Irish;

(c) to take up career and training opportunities which involve some use of Irish;

(d) to engage with confidence in simple transactions conducted through the medium of Irish;

(e) to pursue at least some aspects of their further education and/or leisure interests through the medium of Irish;

(f) to gain access to Irish-language sources of information, cultural enrichment and entertainment.

## 3 BEHAVIOURAL OBJECTIVES

As explained in the INTRODUCTION (1.3 above), this syllabus presents not a single behavioural repertoire but a number of possible repertoires that share a large degree of overlap while providing for differences between learners as regards their interests and learning targets. Each repertoire is arrived at by using the general contexts in which the learner expects to use Irish and the communicative skills he or she is likely to need in those contexts to predict the types of discourse that he or she will need to be able to cope with.

### 3.1 General contexts of use

#### 3.1.1 In the home

(a) interaction with young children

(b) family interactions which are most frequently conducted through Irish

(c) family interactions which are occasionally conducted through Irish

(d) home support for children who are learning Irish at school or in a play group

#### 3.1.2 Social use outside the home

(a) informal conversations and correspondence

(b) formal speeches and correspondence

#### 3.1.3 Uses for the achievement of career aspirations

(a) posts in the public service

(i) teaching

(ii) garda, army, prison service

(iii) civil service

(iv) language-promotion organizations in the semi-state sector

(b) posts in the private sector

(i) private enterprise based in Gaeltacht areas

(ii) voluntary organizations promoting Irish

3.1.4 Business use

(a) informal introduction to business which is being transacted primarily through English

(b) oral and written arrangements of a non-contractual nature

(c) oral and written agreements of a contractual nature

3.1.5 Academic uses

(a) to gain access to Gaelic literature, folklore, etc.

(b) as an object of study in its own right

## 3.2 Communicative skills

Communicative skills are summarized here according to the familiar categories of listening, speaking, reading and writing. It should however be noted that often more than one skill is used in a particular communicative event.

3.2.1 Listening

(a) conversations and speeches as specified in 3.2.2 below

(b) radio and television programmes

(i) news and weather forecast

(ii) current affairs

(iii) light entertainment

(c) religious ceremonies

(d) political speeches

(e) lectures

3.2.2 Speaking

(a) participating in conversations at home

(b) participating in social interaction outside the home

(c) obtaining goods and services

(d) participating in conversations and discussions in academic and other learning contexts

3.2.3 Reading

(a) public notices and captions

(b) personal and official cards and letters

(c) information leaflets and brochures

(d) newspaper/magazine articles

(e) literary and other texts/documents corresponding to individual interests

3.2.4 Writing

(a) filling in forms

(b) taking notes

(c) composing short messages

(d) composing personal and official letters

(e) writing minutes

## 3.3 Discourse types

When the contexts of use and the communicative skills appropriate to each target repertoire have been selected it is possible to predict the types of discourse that the learner will need to be able to cope with. Before proceeding to select the functions and notions most apt to realize the target repertoire, two questions should be asked of each discourse type:

(a) Is it reciprocal or non-reciprocal? - In other words, is the discourse type one that requires the learner to contribute to the development of two-way communication, or is it one that is produced and received without any negotiation of meaning between producer and receiver? Examples of reciprocal discourse are conversations of all kinds and letters, telegrams and telexes; examples of non-reciprocal discourse are lectures, sermons and speeches, and newspaper reports, short stories and poetry. In order to communicate its message successfully, non-reciprocal discourse has to compensate for the absence of interactive negotiation of meaning by rhetorical organization that depends on skills other than the interactive skills that we all acquire more or less unconsciously in our first language.

(b) If the discourse type is reciprocal, is it transactional or interactional? - As the term implies, transactional discourse has as its chief aim the successful conclusion of some kind of transaction, so that its message is its most important feature. Transactional discourse is typically direct rather than indirect; for example, transactional requests are likely to be expressed in interrogative form. By contrast, interactional discourse is chiefly focussed on the establishment and maintenance of social relationships, and its message is usually less important than the opportunity that it gives participants to express solidarity with one another. It is typically elliptical and indirect, not least because the participants in interactional discourse are likely to share a lot of common knowledge. Thus in interactional discourse a request is as likely to be made in non-interrogative as in interrogative form. The different degrees of directness and indirectness characteristic of transactional and interactional discourse provide a useful reminder that any exponent offered as a more or less direct realization of one particular function may also be used to realize other functions indirectly.

# 4 FUNCTIONS

This section of the syllabus specifies the range of communicative functions that learners should be able to fulfil according to five broad categories: imparting and seeking factual information; expressing and finding out attitudes; getting things done; socializing; steering or structuring a conversation or text. The linguistic exponents of each function are mostly offered in the form of a sentence pattern followed by one or more examples (for an explanation of notation and typographical conventions, see pp.6ff. above). Exponents of each function have been intuitively arrived at: the syllabus makes no claims concerning the exhaustiveness of the set of exponents associated with each function; and in many cases exponents can be used to realize, directly or indirectly, functions other than the one with which they are associated.

Structural descriptions of linguistic realizations of functions are essentially indicative rather than fully explicit. This has particular relevance to word order as in 4.2.15 (d), 4.3.6.1 (a), 4.4.10 (d).

## 4.1 IMPARTING AND SEEKING FACTUAL INFORMATION

### 4.1.1 Identifying and asking for someone/something to be identified

#### 4.1.1.1 Identifying someone/something

(a) DEMON. PRN + NP [INDEF.]
E.G. Seo/sin/siud leabhar

(b) DEMON. PRN + PERS. PRN + NP [DEF.]
E.G. {Seo / Sin / Siúd} {é Seán Ó Murchú / í mo dheirfiur / iad na leabhair}

(c) (NEG.) COP. + NP + PERS.PRN + DEMON.PRN
E.G. {Is leabhar e / Is cathair í / Is báid iad} {seo / sin / siúd}

(d) (NEG.) COP. + PERS.PRN + DEMON.PRN + NP [DEF.]

E.G. Is {é / í / iad} seo/sin/siúd {Seán Ó Murchú / mo dheirfiúr / na leabhair}

(e) VERB + NP + DEF.ART. + {NOUN / "ceann"} + DEMON.DET. (+ DEMON.ADVBL)

E.G. Tógfaidh mé {an leabhar / an ceann} {seo / sin / úd} {anseo / ansin / ansiúd}

(f) VERB + NP + PERS.PRN + DEMON.PRN (+ DEMON.ADVBL)

E.G. Tógfaidh mé {é / iad} {seo / sin / siúd} {anseo / ansin / ansiúd}

(g) (NEG.) COP. + NP + PERS.PRN

E.G. Is leabhar é

(h) NP + REL.SUBST.VB + ann

E.G. (Is) leabhar atá ann
Mo dheirfiúr atá ann

(i) NP [NAME] + COP. + ainm + PREP. P. "do"

E.G. Seán Ó Murchú is ainm {do / don bhuachaill sin}

(j) (NEG.) COP. + NP [NAME] + REL.SUBST.VB + PREP. P. "ar"

E.G. (Is) Seán atá air
Ní Micheál atá air

(k) (NEG.) "tabhair" [IMPERSONAL] + NP [NAME] + PREP.P. "ar"

E.G. Tugtar Seán air

(l) (NEG.) COP. + PREP.P. "le" (+ EMPHATIC) + NP (+ ADJ./DEMON.DET.)

E.G. Is le Seán an leabhar mór {seo / sin / úd}

Ní liomsa é

4.1.1.2 Asking for someone/something to be identified

(a) INTERROG. FORM OF COP. 4.1.1.1 (a), (b), (c), (d), (g), (j) (INCLUDING TAG)

E.G. An leabhar é (sin)?
An é sin Seán Ó Murchú?
Is leabhar é, an ea?
An Seán atá air?

(b) INTERROG. FORM OF 4.1.1.1 (i), (k)
cad + "is" ainm/a "tugtar" + PREP.P "do"/"ar"

E.G. Cad is ainm do?
Cad a thugtar air?

(c) INTERROG. FORM OF 4.1.1.1 (h)
ce/cad + REL.SUBST.VB + ann
E.G. Cé atá ann?
Cad atá ann?

(d) INTERROG. + PREP.P. + NP/"go" + CLAUSE [DEP.]
E.G. Cé leis an leabhar seo?
Cé dó ar thug tu an leabhar?

(e) INTERROG. FORM OF 4.1.1.1 (e)
INTERROG. cén + {NP / ceann} + REL. a + VB + NP SUBJ.
E.G. Cén {leabhar / ceann} a thógfaidh tú?

(f) INTERROG. cé + PERS.PRN {(+ DEMON.) / (+ REFLEX.) / (+ an fear + REFLEX.)}
E.G. Cé hé (sin/féin/an fear seo)?

(g) INTERROG. cad/céard + PERS.PRN {(+ DEMON.) / (+ REFLEX.) / (+ an rud + DEMON.)}
E.G. Céard/cad é (sin/féin/an rud seo)?

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## 4.1.2 Stating/enquiring whether one remembers or has forgotten someone/something

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### 4.1.2.1 Stating whether one remembers or has forgotten someone/something

(a) COP. + cuimhin + PREP.P. "le" + {NP / VP / "go" + CLAUSE [DEP.]}
E.G. Is cuimhin liom an áit sin
Ní cuimhin liom dul ann
Is cuimhin liom go raibh Máire ann

(b) "cuimhnigh" + NP + PREP.P. "ar"
E.G. Chuimhnigh sí ar a mála

(c) "dearmad" + NP/VP
E.G. Dhearmad mé (glan) {é / dul ann}

(d) SUBST.VB + NP/VP + dearmadta [VERBAL ADJ.] + PREP.P. "ag"
E.G. Bhí sé dearmadta (glan) agam
Bhí a raibh uaim dearmadta (glan) agam

(e) "déan" + dearmad + PREP.P. "ar"
E.G. Rinne mé dearmad ar mo mhála

4.1.2.2 Enquiring whether someone remembers or has forgotten something/someone

(a) INTERROG. FORM OF 4.1.2.1 (a) AND (b) (INCLUDING TAG)
E.G. An cuimhin leat an áit sin?
Is cuimhin leat Seán, nach cuimhin?
Ar chuimhnigh si ar a mala?

(b) INTERROG. FORM OF 4.1.2.1 (d) AND (e) (INCLUDING TAG)
E.G. An bhfuil se dearmadta agat?
Níl sé dearmadta agat, an bhfuil?
Ní dhearna tú dearmad, an ndearna?
An ndearna tú dearmad ar do mhála?

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4.1.3 Reporting/describing and asking for a report/description

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4.1.3.1 Reporting and describing

(a) PROGRESSIVE ASPECT ALL TENSES ALL VERBS + NP (+ ADVBL)
E.G. Tá Seán ag súgradh lena dheirfiúr
Bhí sé ag rith go tapaidh

(b) (NEG.) VERB + NP SUBJ. + NP/ADVBL
E.G. Dhún Seán an doras
Chan Máire go binn
Tiocfaidh sí anocht

(c) (NEG.) SUBST.VB. + NP + ADJ./ADVBL
E.G. Tá Síle cliste
Níl Micheál sa chistin/amuigh/go maith

(d) (NEG.) COP. + NP (+ ADJ.) + PERS.PRN. (+ NP)
E.G. Is dochtúir (maith) é (seo/Seán/an fear sin)

(e) (NEG.) COP. + ADJ. + DEF.ART. + NP + PERS.PRN. (+ NP)
E.G. Is iontach (breá, uafásach) an tiománaí é (seo/Seán/an fear sin)

(f) NP (+ ADJ.) + "is ea" + NP
E.G. Múinteoir (maith) is ea Pádraig (an duine sin)

(g) (NEG.) SUBST.VB. + NP + i + POSS.ADJ. + NP (+ ADJ.)
E.G. Tá Pádraig ina mhúinteoir (maith)

(h) NP (+ ADJ.) + REL.SUBST.VB + PREP.P. "i"
E.G. Múinteoir (maith) atá ann

4.1.3.2 Asking for a report/description

(a) cad + REL. a + PROGRESSIVE ASPECT, ALL TENSES, VERB "déan" + PREP.P. "ag"

E.G. Cad a bhí á dhéanamh ag Seán?
Cad atá á dhéanamh acu?

(b) INTERROG. FORM OF VBS + NP SUBJ. + NP/ADVBL (INCLUDING TAG)
E.G. Ar tháinig Seán?
Tháinig Seán, ar tháinig?
Ar dhún Liam an doras?
An gcanfaidh Máire anocht?

(c) INTERROG. FORM OF SUBST.VB + ADJ./ADVBL
E.G. An bhfuil Maire cliste/sa chistin?

(d) INTERROG. FORM OF COP. + NP (+ ADJ.) + PERS.PRN (+ NP) (INCLUDING TAG)
E.G. An dochtúir (maith) é Seán?
(Is) dochtúir maith é, an ea?

(e) cén cineál (+ NP) + PERS. PRN. + NP
E.G. Cén cineál í Máire?
Cén cineál iad an dream nua?
Cén cineál duine é Seán?

(f) INTERROG.SUBST.VB + NP + i + POSS.ADJ. + NP (+ ADJ.) (INCLUDING TAG)
E.G. An bhfuil Pádraig ina mhúinteoir (maith)?
Tá Pádraig ina mhúinteoir maith, an bhfuil?

(g) INTERROGS OF PLACE, TIME, MODE, REASON + REL. + DEP.VB + NP
E.G. Cá bhfuil Seán?
Cathain ar tháinig sé?
Conus ar tháinig sé?
Cén fáth ar tháinig sé?

**4.1.3.3 Reporting what somebody said/says/is saying, asked/asks/is asking**

(a) (NEG.) "abair" + NP + "go" + CLAUSE [DEP.]
E.G. Deir (eann) Seán go bhfuil Máire breoite
Dúirt Síle nár cheannaigh sí an leabhar
Tá sé ag rá go gcaithfimid dul abhaile
Dúradh go mbeadh an scoil dúnta Dé Luain
Bíonn sé ag rá (i gcónaí) nach bhfuil airgead aige

(b) (NEG.) "abair" + NP + CLAUSE [DEP.COP.]
E.G. Deir Síle gur scannán maith é
Dúirt Seán narbh ea

(c) (NEG.) "fiafraigh" + NP + PREP.P. "do" + QUESTION
E.G. D'fhiafraigh sé díom cá raibh an banc
Tá sé ag fiafraí (diobh) cá rachaimid anois

(d) (NEG.) "cuir" + NP + ceist + {PREP.P. "ar" + QUESTION / PREP.P. "faoi"}

E.G. Chuir sé ceist orm {(faoi) cá raibh an banc / faoi sin}
Chuir sé ceist faoi chúrsaí

(e) (NEG.) "ceistigh" + NP + PREP.P. "faoi"
E.G. Cheistigh sé mé faoi chúrsaí
Cheistigh sé mé faoi cá raibh an leabhar

**4.1.3.4 Asking what someone said/says/is saying, asked/asks/ is asking**

(a) cad + REL. + "abair" + NP
E.G. Cad a dúirt Seán?
Cad a deir Seán?

(b) cad + REL. + PROGRESSIVE FORM OF VB "abair"/"fiafraigh" + PREP.P. "ag"
E.G. Cad atá á rá aige?
Cad á bhíonn á rá aige?

(c) cad + REL. + "fiafraigh" + NP + PREP.P. "do"
E.G. Cad a fhiafraigh sé díot?

(d) cad + REL. + PROGRESSIVE FORM OF VB "abair"/"fiafraigh" + PREP.P. "do" (+ PREP.P. "ag")
E.G. Cad atá á fhiafraí díot (aige)?

(e) cén cheist + REL. + "cuir" + NP + PREP.P. "ar"
E.G. Cén cheist a chuir sé ort?

(f) cén cheist + REL. + PROGRESSIVE FORM "cuir" + PREP.P. "ag" (+ PREP.P. "ar")
E.G. Cén cheist atá á cur aige (ort)?

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**4.1.4 Correcting**

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(a) NEG.SUBST.VB + DEF.ART. + ceart + PREP.P. "ag"
E.G. Níl an ceart agat

(b) NEG.SUBST.VB + NP + ceart (+ ansin)
E.G. Níl sé/sin/sé sin ceart (ansin)

(c) AFFIRMATIVE SUBST.VB + NP + mícheart (+ ansin)
E.G. Tá tú/sin/sé sin mícheart (ansin)

(d) NEG. COP. + ea (+ ach + NP)
E.G. Ni hea (ach Déirdre)

(e) (NEG.) COP. + PERS.PRN
E.G. Is iad

(f) (NEG.) COP. + NP + PERS.PRN (+ ach + NP)
E.G. Ní Máire í (ach Síle)
Ní préachán é (ach cág)

(g) (NEG.) COP. + PERS.PRN + DEMON. + PERS.PRN
E.G. Ní hé sin é

(h) NEG.COP. + PREP.P.
E.G. Ní liom

(i) NEG.SUBST.VB + sé + PREP.P. "ag"
E.G. Níl sé agat

(j) REPETITION OF VB IN RELEVANT CLAUSE, WITH OR WITHOUT NEG. AS APPROPRIATE
(SEE EXPONENTS 4.1.3.1.(a) & (b))
E.G. Níor chan/dhún
Tiocfaidh

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## 4.1.5 Giving/asking for an example

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(a) mar shampla + WORD/PHRASE/CLAUSE
WORD/PHRASE/CLAUSE + mar shampla
E.G. An ceann seo, mar shampla
Mar shampla, an ceacht a rinne Seán

(b) NP + anois
E.G. Tusa anois.
Máire anois.

(c) (NAME OF ADDRESSEE +) "tabhair" (+ EMPHATIC) + sampla (+ PREP.P. "do")
E.G. Tabhair(se) sampla dom (anois) (le do thoil)
A Sheáin, tabhair(se) sampla anois (dúinn)

(d) ar mhaith (mhiste) + PREP. P. "le" + sampla + {a thaispeáint / a thabairt} (+ PREP.P. "do")
E.G. Ar mhaith (mhiste) le Máire sampla a thabairt (dúinn)

---

## 4.1.6 Stating that/enquiring whether one knows/does not know someone/something

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### 4.1.6.1 Indicating knowing/not knowing

(a) (NEG.) SUBST.VB + aithne + PREP.P "ag" + PREP.P. "ar" [FOR PERSONS]
E.G. Tá aithne agam ar Úna

(b) (NEG.) SUBST.VB + a fhios + PREP.P "ag" (+ CLAUSE)
[FOR FACTS]
E.G. Níl a fhios agam (cad a tharla)

(c) (NEG.) SUBST.VB + eolas + PREP.P. "ag" + PREP.P. "faoi"
[FOR FACTS]
E.G. Tá eolas agam faoi {sin / cad a rinne sé}

(d) (NEG.) SUBST.VB + NP + ar eolas + (PREP.P. "ag")
[FOR FACTS]
E.G. Tá na fíricí ar eolas agam

4.1.6.2 Inquiring about knowing/not knowing

INTERROG.FORM OF EXPONENTS 4.1.6.1 (a)-(d)
E.G. Nach bhfuil a fhios agat cad a tharla?
An bhfuil na fíricí ar eolas agat?

## 4.2 EXPRESSING AND FINDING OUT ATTITUDES;

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4.2.1 Explicitly attributing/enquiring about attitudes

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(a) (NEG.) "creid"/"meas"/"ceap" + "go" + CLAUSE [DEP.]
E.G. Measaim go bhfuil an clár sin go hiontach

(b) (NEG.) COP. + dóigh + PREP. P. "le" + "go" + CLAUSE [DEP.]
E.G. Is dóigh liom go raibh sé go maith
Ni dóigh liom go raibh

(c) (NEG.) COP. + é + POSS.ADJ. + tuairim/barúil + "go" + CLAUSE [DEP.]
E.G. Is é mo thuairim (láidir) nach bhfuil sé go maith

(d) (CLAUSE +) dar + PREP.P. "le" (+ CLAUSE)
E.G. Is iontach an clár é, dar le Seán

(e) (CLAUSE +) i + POSS.ADJ. + tuairim [EMPHATIC] (+ CLAUSE)
E.G. Im thuairimse, níl aon mhaith ann
Níl aon mhaith ann, im thuairimse

(f) INTERROG. FORM OF VBS IN 4.2.1 (a) (INCLUDING TAG)
E.G. An gceapann tú go bhfuil an clár sin go maith?
Ceapann tu go bhfuil sé go maith, an gceapann?

(g) cad + REL. + "ceap"/"meas" as in 4.2.1 (a) + PREP.P. "de"
E.G. Cad a cheapann tusa den chlár?

(h) INTERROG. FORM OF COP.EXPRESSIONS IN 4.2.1 (b) AND (c)
E.G. An dóigh leat go bhfuil sé go maith?
An é do bharúil go bhfuil sé go maith?

(i) cé/cén fáth/cad chuige + VBS AND COP. EXPRESSIONS ABOVE
E.G. Cé a cheapann go bhfuil an clár go maith?
Cé leis is dóigh go bhfuil an clár go maith?
Cén fáth/cad chuige go gceapann tú go bhfuil sé go maith?
Cén fáth gur dóigh leat sin?

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## 4.2.2 Expressing and enquiring about agreement/disagreement

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### 4.2.2.1 Expressing agreement

(a) REPETITION OF (NEG.) VB IN RELEVANT DECLARATIVE
E.G. Tá sé ró-fhada: Tá
Ní bhíonn sé riamh in am: Ní bhíonn

(b) Cinnte

(c) (Is) fíor duit

(d) Tá sé sin fíor

(e) Tagaim leat sa mhéid sin

(f) Sin (é) mar atá sé, cinnte

(g) Sin (é) (díreach) mar atá sé

(h) (Tá) an ceart (ar fad) agat (ansin)

(i) An fhírinne glan ansin agat

(j) Níl dabht ar domhan faoi sin (ar domhan/ar bith)

(k) Gan amhras

(l) Ceart go leor

(m) Mise freisin

(n) [FORMAL]
SUBST.VB + COMPOUND PREP. ar son/i bhfabhar + NP [GENITIVE]
E.G. Táim ar son/i bhfabhar an rúin

(o) "aontaigh" + PREP.P. "le"

E.G. Aontaím leis an rún/moladh
Aontaím le Seán (Ó Mórdha)
Aontaím (go hiomlán) leat

(p) SUBST.VB + ar aon + intinn/aigne + PREP.P. "le"
E.G. Táim ar aon aigne/intinn {leat / le Máire}

4.2.2.2 Expressing disagreement

(a) Seafóid

(b) A mhalairt atá fíor

(c) Ní hamhlaidh atá

(d) Ní dóigh liom gur mar sin atá (sé)

(e) Ní hea in aon chor

(f) NEG. FORM OF 4.2.2.1 (c)-(j), (o), (p)
E.G. Ní aontaím leat
Ní mar sin atá sé

(g) [FORMAL]
SUBST.VB + COMPOUND PREP. i gcoinne/in aghaidh + NP [GENITIVE]
E.G. Táim i gcoinne an rúin

4.2.2.3 Enquiring about agreement/disagreement

(a) Cad é + POSS. ADJ. + {tuairim / meas / barúil} + PREP.P. "faoi"
E.G. Cad é do bharúil faoi/faoi sin/faoi ar tharla?

(b) Cad + REL. + {"ceap" / "síl" / "meas"} + PREP.P. "faoi"/"de"
E.G. Cad a cheapann tú faoin moladh sin?

(c) INTERROG. FORM OF 4.2.2.1 (c)-(i), (o), (p)
E.G. An n-aontaíonn tú liom?
An mar sin atá sé?

(d) [FORMAL]
INTERROG. FORM OF "bí" + ar son/i bhfabhar/i gcoinne/in aghaidh + NP/VP
E.G. An bhfuil tú ar son/i bhfabhar/i gcoinne/in aghaidh {an rúin? / dul go Corcaigh?}

(e) [FORMAL]
INTERROG. FORM OF "tar" + PREP. P. "le"
E.G. An dtagann sibh le Máire?

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## 4.2.3 Admitting and denying; enquiring about admitting/denying

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### 4.2.3.1 Admitting

(a) SEE "Expressing agreement" 4.2.2.1 (a)
E.G. An ndearna tú é sin? Rinne.

(b) TRUTHFUL ANSWER TO A QUESTION

| | |
|---|---|
| E.G. An ndearna tú é sin? | Rinne |
| An tusa a rinne é sin? | Is mé |
| Cé bhris an fhuinneog? | Mise (Seán) |
| An í Máire a bhuail tú? | Is í |
| An ag caint a bhí tú? | Is ea |

(c) "admhaigh" + "go" + CLAUSE [DEP.]
E.G. Admhaím gur mise atá ciontach.
Admhaím gur thóg mé é.
Admhaím go mbíonn sé déanach + ach + CLAUSE

### 4.2.3.2 Denying

(a) SEE "Expressing disagreement", 4.2.2.2
E.G. Níl sé sin fíor

(b) "séan" + "go" + CLAUSE [DEP.]
E.G. Séanaim gur mar sin a tharla sé

### 4.2.3.3 Enquiring about admitting/denying

(a) INTERROG. FORM OF 4.2.3.1, 4.2.3.2
E.G. An n-admhaíonn Seán é sin?
An séanfaidh sé é?

---

## 4.2.4 Offering/refusing to do something

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### 4.2.4.1 Offering

(a) CLAUSE [INDIC. FUTURE TENSE] + más {maith / mian} leat
E.G. Glanfaidh mise é, más maith leat.

(b) INTERROG. FORM OF + "féad" + VP

E.G. An bhféadfainn cabhrú leat?

(c) INTERROG. PARTICLE + féidir + PREP.P. "le" + VP
E.G. An féidir liom aon rud a dhéanamh duit?

4.2.4.2 Refusing

(a) CLAUSE [INDIC.FUTURE NEG.]
E.G. Ní rachaidh mé leat.

(b) NEG.SUBST.VB + chun + VP
E.G. Nílim chun dul abhaile anois

(c) "diúltaigh" + VP
E.G. Diúltaím glacadh leis an leithscéal sin.

---

4.2.5 Accepting/declining an offer/invitation

---

(a) (NEG.) "déan" [IMPERATIVE] + {más é do thoil é / go raibh maith agat / le do thoil / más mian leat}
E.G. REPLY TO 4.2.4.1 (a)

(b) go raibh maith agat (+ ach + EXCUSE)
ba bhreá/mhaith liom
E.G. Ba bhreá liom dul ann (ach nílim saor anocht)

(c) REPETITION OF MAIN VB (NEG.)
E.G. An mbeidh deoch agat? {Beidh, le do thoil / Ni bheidh, go raibh maith agat}

(d) (NEG.) COP. + mhaith/bhreá + PREP.P. "le" + EXPRESSION OF THANKS
E.G. Ba mhaith/bhreá liom, go raibh maith agat.
Níor mhaith, go raibh maith agat.

(e) Cf. EXPONENTS GIVEN IN 4.2.2.1

(f) [FORMAL]
(i) Tá áthas orm glacadh leis an {gcuireadh / tairiscint} (...)
(ii) {Is oth liom a rá / Maith dom} nach féidir liom glacadh {leis an gcuireadh / le do thairiscint} (...)

[Cf. 4.4.13 Issuing and responding to invitations]

## 4.2.6 Expressing and enquiring about ability/inability

### 4.2.6.1 Expressing ability/inability

(a) (NEG.) SUBST.VB + NP + PREP.P. "ag"
E.G. Tá Gaeilge agam.
Níl snámh aici.

(b) (NEG.) SUBST.VB + sé + ar (+ POSS.ADJ.) + cumas + VP
E.G. Níl sé ar mo chumas dul ann.

(c) (NEG.) SUBST.VB + NP + {ábalta / in ann / in inmhe} + VP
E.G. Bhí sé in ann dul ann.

(d) (NEG.) COP. + féidir + PREP.P. "le" + VP
E.G. Is féidir léi carr a thiomáint.

(e) (NEG.) "féad" + VP
E.G. Nior fhéadamar dul ann.

### 4.2.6.2 Inquiring about ability/inability

INTERROG.FORM OF 4.2.6.1 (a)-(e)
E.G. An bhfuil Gaeilge agat?
An féidir léi carr a thiomáint?
Ar fhéad sibh dul ann?

## 4.2.7 Expressing and enquiring about degrees of certainty/uncertainty

### 4.2.7.1 Expressing certainty/uncertainty

(a) (NEG.) "síl"/"ceap"/"creid"/"meas" + "go" + CLAUSE [DEP.]
E.G. Sílim go dtiocfaidh sé ceart go leor

(b) (NEG.) COP. + dócha/féidir + "go" + CLAUSE [DEP.]
E.G. Is dócha/féidir go dtiocfaidh sé

(c) (NEG.) COP. + dóigh + PREP.P. "le" + "go" + CLAUSE [DEP.]
E.G. Ní dóigh liom go dtiocfaidh sé

(d) (NEG.) SUBST.VB + {(lán +) cinnte / den tuairim} + "go" + CLAUSE [DEP.]
E.G. Táim den tuairim go dtiocfaidh sé

(e) NEG.SUBST.VB + aon dabht ná + "go" + CLAUSE [DEP.]

E.G. Níl aon dabht ná go dtiocfaidh sé

(f) seans + "go" + CLAUSE [DEP.]
E.G. Seans go dtiocfaidh sé

(g) "feic" [IMPERS.] + PREP.P. "do" (+ EMPHATIC) + "go" + CLAUSE [DEP.]
E.G. Feictear dom(sa) go dtiocfaidh sé

(h) (CLAUSE +) {go bhfios dom/de réir mar a thuigim / de réir dealraimh/cinnte deimhnitheach dearfa} (+ CLAUSE)
E.G. Beidh sé ag teacht, de réir dealraimh
Go bhfios dom, beidh sé ag teacht

4.2.7.2 Enquiring about certainty/uncertainty

(a) INTERROG. FORM OF 4.2.7.1
E.G. An dóigh leat (+ "go" + CLAUSE DEP.)?
An bhfuil tú den tuairim (+ "go" + CLAUSE DEP.)?

(b) Cé chomh cinnte is + REL. SUBST.VB + NP + PREP.P. "faoi"
E.G. Cé chomh cinnte is atá tú faoi sin?

---

4.2.8 Expressing that/enquiring whether one is/is not obliged to do something

---

4.2.8.1 Expressing that one is/is not obliged to do something

(a) (NEG.) "caith" + VP
E.G. Caithfidh mé imeacht

(b) (NEG.) SUBST.VB + PREP.P. "ar" + VP
E.G. Tá orm imeacht

(c) (NEG.) SUBST.VB + sé + de dhualgas orm + VP
E.G. Tá sé de dhualgas orm imeacht

(d) NEG.SUBST.VB + {an dara rogha agam ach / aon dul as agam ach} + VP
E.G. Ni bheidh an dara rogha agam ach imeacht

(e) (NEG.) COP. + gá + PREP.P. "do" + VP
E.G. Is gá dom imeacht

(f) (NEG.) COP. + den riachtanas é + "go" + CLAUSE [DEP.]
E.G. Is den riachtanas é go mbeifeá in am

(g) NEG.COP. + mór + PREP.P. "do" + VP
E.G. Ní mór dom imeacht

4.2.8.2 Enquiring whether one is/is not obliged to do something

INTERROG. FORM OF 4.2.8.1, (a) - (f)
E.G. An gcaithfidh tú ...
An gá duit ...

---

## 4.2.9 Seeking/granting/withholding permission

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4.2.9.1 Seeking permission

(a) INTERROG. FORM OF SUBST.VB + cead + PREP.P. "ag" + VP
E.G. An bhfuil cead agam dul go dtí an siopa?

(b) INTERROG. FORM OF "lig" + NP + PREP.P. "do" + VP
E.G. An ligfidh tú dom imeacht anois?

(c) INTERROG. FORM OF "tabhair" + cead + PREP.P. "do" + VP
E.G. An dtabharfaidh tú cead dom triail a bhaint as?

(d) INTERROG. FORM OF SUBST.VB + sé + ceart go leor + má + CLAUSE [INDIC.]
E.G. An bhfuil sé ceart go leor má fhágaim go dtí amárach é?

(e) an dtig + PREP.P. "le" + VP
E.G. An dtig liom dul ag rothaíocht leat?

(f) INTERROG. COP. + féidir + PREP.P. "le" + VP
E.G. An féidir liom imeacht anois?

4.2.9.2 Granting/withholding permission

(a) SEE 4.2.9.1 (a) - (f)
E.G. Ceart go leor
Tá go maith

(b) SEE 4.2.9.1 (a)
E.G. Tá (níl)

(c) SEE 4.2.9.1 (b), (c)
E.G. Ní ligfidh
Ní thabharfaidh

(d) (NEG.) SUBST.VB + cead + PREP.P. "ag" + VP
E.G. Tá cead agat dul chuig an gcluiche, (más mian leat).

(e) [PUBLIC NOTICES]
cosc + ar + NP/VP
E.G. Cosc ar pháirceáil

(f) NEG. IMPERATIVE + NP

E.G. Ná caith tobac

(g) NEG. IMPERATIVE "déan" (+ NP/VP/ADVBL)
E.G. Ná déan

---

## 4.2.10 Expressing and enquiring about pleasure/displeasure and like/dislike

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### 4.2.10.1 Expressing pleasure/like

(a) "taitin" + NP + PREP.P. "le" + VP
E.G. Taitníonn Seán liom
Taitníonn (sé) liom dul ag snámh

(b) COP. + maith/breá/aoibhinn + PREP.P. "le" + NP/VP
E.G. Is breá liom Cill Áirne
Is maith liom dul ag snámh

(c) SUBST.VB + go hiontach/deas/ar fheabhas (+ VP)
E.G. Tá sé go hiontach (dul ag snámh)

(d) VB "bain" + NP + taithneamh/sult + PREP.P. "as"
E.G. Bhain me taitneamh as sin

(e) SUBST.VB + sásta + {VP / "go" + CLAUSE [DEP.]}
E.G. Tá mé sásta dul leat

(f) SUBST.VB + dúil + PREP.P. "i"
E.G. Tá dúil aige sna milseáin

### 4.2.10.2 Expressing displeasure/dislike

(a) NEG. FORMS OF 4.2.10.1
E.G. Ní maith liom ...
Níor bhain mé taitneamh/sult as

(b) COP. + fuath/gráin + PREP.P. "le" + NP/VP
E.G. Is fuath/gráin liom an áit sin

(c) "cuir" + NP/(sé) + déistean + PREP.P. "ar" (+ VP/CLAUSE)
E.G. Cuireann an leabhar sin déistean orm
Cuireann sé déistean orm an tslí a labhraíonn sé

### 4.2.10.3 Enquiring about pleasure/displeasure and like/dislike

INTERROG. FORM OF 4.2.10.1 AND 4.2.10.2
E.G. An dtaitníonn sé leat?
Nach maith leat ...?

## 4.2.11 Expressing/enquiring about disappointment

### 4.2.11.1 Expressing disappointment

(a) SUBST.VB + díomá/brón/cathú/aiféala + PREP.P. "ar"
+ {VP / "go" + CLAUSE [DEP.] / PREP.P. "faoi"}
E.G. Tá cathú orm faoi sin
Tá díomá orm go gcaitheann tú imeacht

(b) COP. (+ mór an) + trua + {PERS.PRN (DEMON.) / "go" + CLAUSE [DEP.]}
E.G. Is (mór an) trua {é (sin) / go gcaitheann tú imeacht}

(c) [FORMAL]
COP. + oth + PREP.P. "le" + PERS.PRN (+ DEMON.) / a rá + "go" + CLAUSE [DEP.]
E.G. Is oth liom é sin
Is oth liom a rá nach bhfuil an leabhar sin againn

### 4.2.11.2 Enquiring about disappointment

INTERROG. FORM OF 4.2.11.1
E.G. An bhfuil aiféala ort ...?
Nach mór an trua ...?

## 4.2.12 Expressing/enquiring about fear/worry

### 4.2.12.1 Expressing fear/worry

(a) COP. + baolach/eagal + PREP.P. "le" + "go" + CLAUSE [INDIC. DEP.]
E.G. Is {baolach / eagal liom} nach dtiocfaidh sé anois

(b) SUBST.VB + eagla/faitíos + PREP.P. "ar" + {PREP. "roimh"/"faoi" / "go" + CLAUSE [DEP.]}
E.G. Tá faitíos air labhairt
Tá eagla air roimh an slua
Tá faitíos orm faoi/nach dtiocfaidh se

(c) SUBST.VB + {buartha / an baol ann} + "go" + CLAUSE [DEP.]
E.G. Tá an baol ann nach dtiocfaidh sé
Táimid buartha (faoi) nach dtiocfaidh sé

(d) "cuir" + NP + as + PREP.P. "do"
E.G. Cuireann san/Seán as dom

4.2.12.2 Inquiring about fear/worry

INTERROG. FORM OF 4.2.12.1
E.G. An bhfuil tú buartha {faoi ... / i dtaobh ...} ?
An gcuireann sé as duit ...?

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4.2.13 Expressing/enquiring about preference

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4.2.13.1 Expressing preference

(a) COP. + fearr + PREP.P. "le" + {NP / VP} + ná + {NP / VP}
E.G. Is fearr liom tae ná caifé.
B'fhearr liom bheith ag obair na bheith i mo shuí.

(b) COP. + fearr + PREP.P. "le" + VP
E.G. B'fhearr liom fanacht anseo.

4.2.13.2 Enquiring about preference

(a) INTERROG. FORM OF 4.2.13.1
E.G. An fearr leat tae ná caifé?
Arbh fhearr leat fanacht anseo?

(b) Ce acu + COP. + fearr + PREP.P. "le" + {NP / VP} + nó + {NP / VP}
E.G. Cé acu ab fhearr leat fanacht nó imeacht?

---

4.2.14 Expressing/enquiring about intention

---

4.2.14.1 Expressing intention

(a) SUBST.VB + NP + chun + VP
E.G. Tá Seán chun dul abhaile.

(b) SUBST.VB + sé + ar intinn + PREP.P. "ag" + VP
E.G. Tá sé ar intinn ag Sean leabhar a scríobh.

(c) SUBST.VB + sé + {beartaithe / socraithe} + PREP.P. "ag" + VP
E.G. Tá sé beartaithe agam tosú

#### 4.2.14.2 Inquiring about intention

INTERROG. FORM OF 4.2.14.1
E.G. An bhfuil tú chun é a stopadh?
An bhfuil sé ar intinn ag Seán leabhar a scríobh?

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### 4.2.15 Expressing/enquiring about want/desire

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#### 4.2.15.1 Expressing want/desire

(a) Is mian + PREP.P. "le" + VP
E.G. Is mian liom dul abhaile anois.

(b) Ba mhaith + PREP.P. "le" + VP
E.G. Ba mhaith liom carr nua a cheannach.

(c) SUBST.VB + PREP.P. "o"
E.G. Cad atá uait?
Tá leabhar uaim.

(d) "teastaigh" + PREP.P. "o" + NP/VP
E.G. Teastaíonn breis airgid ó Mháire.
Theastaigh uaidh dul ag snámh.
Tá ríomhaire ag teastáil uaim.

(e) [ULSTER]
SUBST.VB + NP + de dhíth + PREP.P. "ar" (...)
E.G. Beidh béile maith de dhíth air (nuair a thiocfaidh sé).

(f) SUBST.VB + NP + $\left\{\begin{matrix}\text{ag iarraidh}\\\text{ar lorg}\end{matrix}\right\}$ + $\left\{\begin{matrix}\text{NP}\\\text{VP}\end{matrix}\right\}$ (...)
E.G. Táim ag iarraidh tuilleadh airgid don tionscnamh.
Bhí sé ag lorg eolais mar gheall ar an gceantar seo.
Tá sé ag iarraidh dul abhaile láithreach

#### 4.2.15.2 Enquiring about want/desire

INTERROG. FORMS OF 4.2.15.1
E.G An mian leat dul abhaile anois?
Ar theastaigh uaidh dul ag snámh?

---

### 4.2.16 Expressing hope

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SUBST.VB + súil + PREP.P. "ag" (+ "go" + CLAUSE [DEP.])
E.G. Tá súil aici nach dtiocfaidh sé.
Tá súil agam (é)!

### 4.2.17 Expressing surprise

(a) Is ionadh liom + NP/CLAUSE

(b) Cuireann sé ionadh orm + CLAUSE

(c) Is mór an t-ionadh é + CLAUSE

(d) (Bhuel,) a leithéid!

(e) Tá ionadh orm + CLAUSE

### 4.2.18 Expressing interest/enquiring about interest

#### 4.2.18.1 Expressing interest

(a) (NEG.) SUBST.VB + suim/spéis + PREP.P. "ag" + PREP.P. "i"
E.G. Bíonn suim ag a lán daoine i gcúrsaí spóirt.

(b) (NEG.) COP. + suim/spéis + PREP.P. "le" + NP/VP
E.G. Is suim leis {é / dul ann}

#### 4.2.18.2 Enquiring about interest

INTERROG. FORMS OF 4.2.18.1
E.G. An suim leis é?

### 4.2.19 Apologizing

(a) pardún/mo phardún + PREP.P. "ag"
E.G. Pardún agaibh

(b) gabh/gabhaigí + mo/ár + leithscéal
E.G. Gabh mo leithscéal

(c) tá + brón/cathú/aiféala + PREP.P. "ar"
E.G. Tá cathú orm (faoi sin)

(d) "gabh" + pardún + PREP.P. "ag"
E.G. Gabhaim pardún agat

(e) "maith" + PREP.P. "do" + NP/VP

E.G. Maith dom {é / ar tharla}

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## 4.2.20 Expressing forgiveness

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(a) Ceart go leor

(b) SUBST.VB + (a)
E.G. Tá {sé / sin / sé sin} ceart go leor

(c) is cuma + PREP.P. "faoi"
E.G. Is cuma faoi sin

(d) NEG. "bac" [IMPERATIVE] + PREP.P. "le"
E.G. Ná bacaigí leis sin

(e) "maith" + PREP.P. "do" + VP/NP
E.G. Maithim duit {ar tharla / an t-iomlán}

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## 4.2.21 Expressing approval

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(a) (Tá sé sin) {go maith / go breá / ar fheabhas}

(b) Maith thú/an fear/an buachaill/an bhean/an cailín

(c) Nár laga Dia {thú / do lámh}

(d) Dia (go deo) leat (go deo)

(e) Togha fir!
mná!

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## 4.2.22 Expressing disapproval

---

(a) NEG. COP. + {cóir / ceart} + PREP.P. "do" + VP
E.G. Níor chóir duit é sin a dhéanamh.

(b) NEG. SUBST.VB. + sásta + PREP.P. "le"
E.G. Níl mé sásta le Seán.

(c) (NEG.) "iarr" + PREP.P. "ar" + PREP. gan + VP
E.G. D'iarr me ort gan dul ann.

(d) Mo náire thú!

[Cf. 4.2.10.2 Expressing displeasure/dislike]

## 4.3 GETTING THINGS DONE

### 4.3.1 Suggesting a course of action

(a) VB [IMPERATIVE] + {VP / NP}
E.G. Fillimis ar an ardchathair.
Téimis ag snámh.

(b) (INTERROG.) féad [CONDITIONAL] + VP
E.G. D'fhéadfaimis dul ann anois.
An bhféadfaimis tabhairt faoi arís?

(c) Cad mar gheall ar + NP/VP?
E.G. Cad mar gheall ar Áine?

(d) Céard faoi + NP/VP?
E.G. Céard faoi imeacht anois?

### 4.3.2 Inviting someone to do something (polite/formal request)

(a) {ar mhiste / an cuma / ar chuma} + PREP.P. "le" (+ dá + CONDITIONAL MOOD)
E.G Ar mhiste leat dá n-imeoinn anois?

(b) an bhféadfá + VP
E.G. An bhféadfá cabhrú liom?

(c) CLAUSE + {muna miste leat / le do thoil}
E.G. Imeoimid anois, muna miste leat

(d) Bheinn go mór faoi chomaoin agat {dá + CONDITIONAL MOOD / ach + VP}

E.G. Bheinn go mór faoi chomaoin agat {da bhféadfá cabhrú liom / ach teacht liom láithreach}

(e) INTERROG. PROGRESSIVE FORM "iarr" + VP

E.G. An bhfuil tú ag iarraidh imeacht anois?

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**4.3.3 Advising**

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(a) {Ba chóir/cheart / Mholfainn / Bheadh se níos fearr / B'fhearr} + PREP.P. "do" (+ PREP. gan FOR NEG.) + VP

E.G. B'fhearr duit gan imeacht

(b) Tá sé chomh maith agat + VP

E.G. Tá sé chomh maith agat imeacht

(c) Bíodh ciall agat agus + CLAUSE IMPERATIVE (NEG.)

E.G. Bíodh ciall agat agus téir abhaile anois

(d) Tá sé tábhachtach + "go" + CLAUSE [DEP.]

E.G. Tá sé tábhachtach go rachfá abhaile anois

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**4.3.4 Warning**

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(a) (NEG. +) VERB [IMPERATIVE] + {NP / VP}

E.G. Ná habair tada

(b) Seachain!

(c) Fainic!

(d) Bí/bígí cúramach

(e) Tabhair/tugaigí aire

(f) {Fan/fanaigí / Coinnigh/coinnígí} amach

(g) [PUBLIC NOTICES]
Dainséar!
Baol!

## 4.3.5 Instructing

### 4.3.5.1 Giving instructions

(a) (NEG.) VB [IMPERATIVE] (...)
E.G. Tóg amach do leabhar
Oscailígí na leabhair ag leathanach a se
Ná bígí ag caint
Ná téitear isteach
Ná caitear tobac

(b) VB [PRES.INDIC.] (...)
E.G. Tógann tú an casúr agus buaileann tú an tairne leis

(c) VB [IMPERS.] (...)
E.G. Deintear an scriu a chasadh ar dtus, ansin scaoiltear an roth

### 4.3.5.2 Reporting instructions

"abair" + PREP.P. "le" (+ PREP. gan FOR NEG.) + VP
E.G. Dúirt sé leo na leabhair a oscailt
Dúirt sé leo gan siúl ar an bhféar

## 4.3.6 Requesting, reporting on requests and responding to requests

### 4.3.6.1 Requesting

(a) "iarr" + PREP.P. "ar" (+ PREP. gan FOR NEG.) + VP
E.G. Iarraim ort na ceachtanna a dhéanamh (anois)
Iarrtar ort gan siúl ar an bhféar

(b) "impigh" + PREP.P. "ar" (+ PREP. gan FOR NEG.) + VP
E.G. D'impigh se uirthi gan imeacht
Impím oraibh fanacht ciúin

(c) VB [IMPERATIVE] + {le do thoil/bhur dtoil / más é do thoil/bhur dtoil é}
E.G. Bígí ciúin anois, le bhur dtoil

(d) Ar mhiste + PREP.P. "le" (+ PREP. gan FOR NEG.) + VP
E.G. Ar mhiste leat gan an leabhar sin a thabhairt do Sheán?
Ar mhiste leat cuntas a thabhairt ar an leabhar sin?

### 4.3.6.2 Reporting on a request

(a) "iarr"/"impigh" + NP + PREP.P. "ar" (+ PREP. gan FOR NEG.) + VP
E.G. D'iarr se orainn na ceachtanna a dhéanamh

(b) "abair" + NP + PREP.P. "le" (+ PREP. gan FOR NEG.) + VP
E.G. Dúirt sé linn gan imeacht

### 4.3.6.3 Responding to requests

[Cf. 4.4.13 Responding to invitations, offers]

## 4.4 SOCIALIZING

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### 4.4.1 Greeting

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(a) Dia duit/daoibh

(b) Dia is Muire duit/daoibh

(c) Go mbeannaí Dia duit/daoibh

(d) Dé do bheatha/bhur mbeatha

(e) Móra duit/daoibh

(f) { Maidin / Tráthnóna / Oíche / Lá } m(h)aith (agat/agaibh)

(g) Bail ó Dhia ar an obair

(h) Dia anseo isteach

[Cf. 4.5.2 Beginning a letter]

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### 4.4.2 Making small talk

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(a) SEE 4.4.1

(b) Conas atá tú? [tann, MUNSTER]
Cén chaoi a bhfuil tú? [CONNAUGHT]

Caidé mar atá tú? [ULSTER]

(c) Conus atá cursai? Ni gearánta dom.

(d) SUBST.VB + DEF.ART. + TIME/WEATHER NOUNS + ADVBL (INCLUDING TAG)
E.G. Tá an lá go dona, nach bhfuil?
Nach bhfuil an aimsir go dona?

(e) SUBST.VB + WEATHER-RELATED ADJ. + ADVBL OF TIME (INCLUDING TAG)
E.G. Nach bhfuil sé fuar inniu?
Bhí sé fuar inné, nach raibh?

---

**4.4.3 Introducing people**

---

(a) a + NAME + seo + NAME
E.G. A Mháire, seo Liam

(b) Ba mhaith liom + NAME + a chur in aithne duit/daoibh
E.G. Ba mhaith liom Máire Ní Mhurchú a chur in aithne duit/daoibh

(c) Ar bhuail tú le + NAME + cheana?
E.G. Ar bhuail tu le Micheal cheana?

---

**4.4.4 Expressing gratitude**

---

(a) Go raibh (míle) maith agat/agaibh

(b) Táim go mór faoi chomaoin agat/agaibh [MORE FORMAL]

(c) Go méadaí Dia do/bhur stór

(d) Nár laga Dia thú/sibh

---

**4.4.5 Expressing sympathy**

---

(a) Is trua liom do scéal/chás [IN CASE OF BEREAVEMENT]

(b) Ní maith liom do scéal

(c) Tá brón orm + VP
E.G. Tá brón orm é sin a chloisint

## 4.4.6 Taking leave

(a) Slán leat/libh

(b) Slán agat/agaibh

(c) Slán go fóill

(d) Oíche mhaith

(e) Go soirbhí Dia duit/daoibh

(f) Go n-éirí an t-ádh leat/libh

(g) Feicfidh/cífidh mé (arís) thú/sibh

(h) Go dté tú/sibh slán

(i) Go n-éirí an bóthar leat/libh

(j) ... go gcasfar ar a chéile aris muid

[Cf. 4.5.13 Ending a conversation
4.5.14 Ending a letter]

## 4.4.7 Beginning a speech

### 4.4.7.1 Addressing audience

(a) [FAIRLY INFORMAL]
A chairde

(b) [MORE FORMAL]
A dhaoine uaisle, a dhaoine geanúla

(c) A chathaoirligh + (a) OR (b)

(d) [AS PANEL MEMBER] (c) + a chomhghleacaithe/chomhchainteoirí/chomhbhancéirí/OTHER PROFESSION + (a) OR (b)

(e) a shiúracha, a bhráithreacha, a Thiarna (Ard)Easpaig, a Chairdinéil, a Dhochtúir

(f) a Thaoisigh, a Thánaiste, a Theachta(í) (Dála), a Sheanadóir(í), a Aire/Airí

#### 4.4.7.2 Announcing pleasure/thanks

(a) Is mór an phríbhléid/an onóir/an sásamh/an chúis sásaimh/an pléisiúr dom ...

(b) Tá mé an-sásta/thar a bheith sásta ...

(c) Ba mhaith liom buíochas a ghabháil le + NAME(S) OF ORGANIZER(S) + as cuireadh/deis a thabhairt dom ...

#### 4.4.7.3 Announcing topic or speech

4.4.7.2 + labhairt libh (anocht) ar + TITLE OF TALK

#### 4.4.7.4 Introducing speaker

4.4.7.2 + an t-aoíchainteoir/an cainteoir anocht/cainteoir na hoíche anocht + a chur in aithne daoibh + DESCRIPTION (is ETC.)

#### 4.4.7.5 Opening an exhibition

4.4.7.2 + {an taispeántas / an comórtas} seo a oscailt + DESCRIPTION

#### 4.4.7.6 Announcing awards

4.4.7.2 + {na duaiseanna / na buaiteoirí} a fhógairt ...

---

### 4.4.8 Toasting

---

(a) (POSS. ADJ. +) sláinte
E.G. (do/bhur) s(h)láinte

(b) sláinte + ADJ.
E.G. sláinte mhaith

(c) sláinte + NP [GENITIVE]
E.G. sláinte {na bhfear / na mban / na Nollag / na hathbhliana / Liam / an Chathaoirligh / na brideoige}

(d) "Ól" [IMPERATIVE] + sláinte
E.G. Olaigí sláinte (...)
Olaimis sláinte (...)

---

## 4.4.9 Wishing people well in particular circumstances

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### 4.4.9.1 Birthday

la breithe/breithlá + ADJ. + PREP. P. "do"
E.G. La breithe sona duit.

### 4.4.9.2 Christmas, New Year, Easter

(a) (go raibh) Nollaig (Cáisc) {shona / mhaith} {duit/agat / daoibh/agaibh}

(b) Beannachtaí na Nollag/na hathbhliana/na Cásca ort

(c) Nollaig (faoi shéan is) faoi mhaise duit/daoibh

(d) [RESPONSE TO (a) - (c)]
Gurb amhlaidh duit/daoibh (féin)

### 4.4.9.3 Travel

(a) go n-éirí ({an turas / an bóthar}) leat/libh

(b) go dté tú/sibh slán

(c) nára fada go bhfeiceam arís tú/sibh

[Cf. 4.4.6 Taking leave]

### 4.4.9.4 Success

(a) go n-éirí + PREP.P. "le" (+ PREP. P. "i")
E.G. Go n-éirí leat (san iarracht)

(b) go n-éirí + NP + PREP.P. "le"
E.G. Go n-éirí an scrúdú leat

### 4.4.9.5 New clothes etc.

go maire tú is go gcaithe tú é/iad

**4.4.9.6 In illness**

nára fada go mbeidh tú i do shláinte arís

**4.4.9.7 Congratulations on something well done**

(a) gura fada buan tú/sibh

(b) fadsaol chugat/chugaibh

(c) go maire tú/sibh i bhfad

[Cf. 4.4.10 Congratulations and compliments]

**4.4.9.8 Wedding**

sliocht sleachta ar shliocht bhur sleachta

**4.4.9.9 New baby**

(a) go maire sibh bhur nuacht

(b) bail ó Dhia air

**4.4.9.10 Seasonal event, e.g. lambs, new potatoes, annual party**

go mbeirimid beo ar an am seo arís

**4.4.9.11 Sneezing**

Dia linn

**4.4.9.12 Disaster**

(a) I bhfad uainn an t-olc

(b) Dia idir sinn agus gach olc (an t-olc)

(c) go sabhála Dia sinn

**4.4.9.13 On entering a place of work**

bail ó Dhia ar an obair

**4.4.9.14 When receiving something, e.g. food, drink**

go méadaí Dia do/bhur stór

---

**4.4.10 Congratulating and paying compliments**

---

(a) comhghairdeas (+ PREP.P. "ar")
E.G. Comhghairdeas ar do thorthaí

(b) "déan" + comhghairdeas + PREP.P. "le" + PREP.P. "faoi"
E.G. Rinne sé comhghairdeas le Máire faoin scrúdú

(c) "mol"/"tréaslaigh" + PREP.P. "le"/PREP.P. "do"
E.G. Molaim thú/sibh
Tréaslaím {leat/duit / libh/daoibh}

(d) SUBST.VB + ADJ./ADVBL
E.G. Tá tú (ag féachaint) go hálainn anocht
Nach galánta atá tú (atáimid) anocht!

(e) Maith an fear/buachaill/cailín srl

(f) Ardfhear

(g) Dia leat

(h) Mo cheol thú

---

**4.4.11 Expressing hostility**

---

(a) NP
E.G. Amadán!/Pleidhce!/Dúramán!/Óinseach! [FEM.]

(b) NEG. SUBST.VB [IMPERATIVE] + PREP.P. "i" + POSS.ADJ. + NP
E.G. Ná bí i d'amadan!

(c) amaidíocht/pleidhcíocht + REL.SUBST.VB + {ann / ar siúl + PREP. P. "ag"}
E.G. Pleidhcíocht atá ann/ar siúl agat

(d) NEG.SUBST.VB [IMPERATIVE] + ag déanamh + NP [GENITIVE]
+ PREP.P. "de" + féin
E.G. Ná bí ag déanamh amadáin díot féin

(e) NEG. SUBST.VB [IMPERATIVE] + ag amaidíocht/ag pleidhcíocht
E.G. Ná bí ag pleidhcíocht

(f) SUBST.VB. + ADJ.
E.G. Tá tú dána/mídheas/gránna

(g) ní maith/is fuath + PREP.P. "le" + NP
E.G. Ní maith liom tú

(h) mí-ádh + PREP.P. "ar"
E.G. Mí-ádh air (mar cheacht/rothar)

(i) (a) chonách sin ort

---

## 4.4.12 Making appointments

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### 4.4.12.1 Initiating

(a) cathain + REL.SUBST.VB. + ADJ. saor/críochnaithe
E.G. Cathain/cén t-am/cen uair a bheidh tu saor?

(b) INTERROG. FORM OF "feic" + NP + ADVBL OF TIME
E.G. An bhfeicfidh mé anocht tú?

(c) "buail" + NP + PREP.P. "le" + ADVBL OF TIME
E.G. An mbuailfidh tú liom ar a cúig?
An féidir leat bualadh liom ar a cúig?

(d) Teastaíonn uaim/is mian liom/ba mhaith liom + coinne (+ a + VERBAL NOUN déanamh/socrú) + le haghaidh + ADVBL OF TIME
E.G. Ba mhaith liom coinne (a dhéanamh/a shocrú) le haghaidh a sé Dé hAoine

### 4.4.12.2 Responding

(i) ACCEPTING

(a) go breá

(b) ceart go leor

(c) cinnte

(d) go hiontach

(e) SUBST.VB + NP + socair
E.G. Tá sé (sin) socair

(ii) DECLINING

(a) SUBST.VB + cathú/brón + PREP.P. "ar" + ach + EXCUSE
E.G. Tá cathú orm ach níl mé saor anocht

(b) Ní féidir + PREP.P. "le" + CLAUSE [EXCUSE]
E.G. Ní féidir liom (is baolach), níl an t-am sin oiriúnach (dom)

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## 4.4.13 Issuing and responding to invitations

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### 4.4.13.1 Issuing invitations

(i) INFORMAL

(a) ar mhaith + PREP.P. "le" + dul (teacht + PREP.P. "le")
+ {go dtí / chun / chuig} + NP
E.G. Ar mhaith leat {dul / teacht liom} go dtí an cluiche?

(b) INTERROG. FORM OF "téigh" + {VP / go dtí/chuig/chun + NP}
E.G. An rachaimid {ag snámh? / go dtí an cluiche?}

(c) INTERROG. FORM OF "tar" + {VP / go dtí/chuig/chun + NP}
E.G. An dtiocfá ag snámh?

(ii) FORMAL, WRITTEN

(a)
NAME +
Tugtar cuireadh duit a bheith i lathair ag
+ EVENT
+ DATE
+ ar a + TIME

E.G.
Áine Ní Mhurchú
Tugtar cuireadh duit a bheith i lathair ag
Cruinniú/Fáiltiú/Léacht/Taispeántas/Comórtas/Oíche Cheoil
Dé Domhnaigh, 3 Feabhra 1985
ar a 8.00 p.m.

(b)
Ba mhór ag + NAME OF INVITER
+ NAME OF INVITEE
+ a bheith i láthair ag + EVENT
+ in + PLACE
+ DATE
+ ar a + TIME
(+ nuair a + DESCRIPTION)

E.G. Ba mhór ag Bord na Gaeilge
Áine Ní Mhurchú
a bheith i láthair ag
Fáiltiú
in Ostán an tSléibhe, Sráid Mhuire
Dé Luain, 11 Samhain 1985
ar a 8.30 p.m.

(c) Beidh fáilte/Fáilteofar roimh
+ NAME
+ ag + EVENT
+ in + PLACE
+ ar + TIME + DATE

E.G. Beidh fáilte roimh
Áine Ní Mhurchú
ag Comórtas Díospóireachta na n-Óg
in Ostán an tSléibhe, Sráid Mhuire
ar a 3.00 p.m. De Mairt, 16 Aibrean 1985

4.4.13.2 Responding to invitations

(i) ACCEPTING INFORMALLY

(a) Ceart go leor

(b) Ba mhaith/bhreá (liom), go raibh maith agat

(c) Tiocfaidh (cinnte) (agus fáilte)

(d) Bheadh sé sin an-deas, go raibh maith agat

(ii) ACCEPTING FORMALLY, WRITTEN

(a) Táim buíoch as do chuireach ag + OCCASION + ar + TIME
+ agus tá áthas orm glacadh leis

(b) Tá áthas orm glacadh le do chuireadh/leis an
gcuireadh ag + OCCASION + ar + TIME

(c) Tá áthas orm glacadh le do chaoinchuireadh ag +
OCCASION + ar + TIME

(iii) DECLINING INFORMALLY

(a) Ba bhreá liom/ba mhaith liom + ach + EXCUSE

(b) Thiocfadh + ach + EXCUSE

(c) Tá cathú/brón orm + ach + EXCUSE

(d) Ní féidir (, is baolach,) + EXCUSE

(iv) DECLINING FORMALLY, WRITTEN

(a) Táim buíoch ETC.
Is oth liom áfach nach mbeidh ar mo chumas
{a bheith i láthair ag + OCCASION
{glacadh le do chuireadh ag + OCCASION}

## 4.5 STEERING/STRUCTURING A CONVERSATION/TEXT

### 4.5.1 Initiating or joining in a conversation

(a) GREETING + SMALL TALK + ASKING IF THE OTHER PERSON IS FREE AS ONE WOULD LIKE TO DISCUSS SOMETHING [INITIATED BY FOCUS "féach"]

E.G. Dia duit ar maidin, a Liam. Ta cuma na hoibre ort
+ féach, an mbeadh cúpla nóiméad {saor / le spáráil agat}?

+ {Ba mhaith liom / Is mian liom}
+ {labhairt leat faoi ... / ... a phlé leat / do thuairim faoi ...}

(b) GREETING + REFERENCE TO SHARED KNOWLEDGE

E.G. A Mháire, conus atá cúrsaí?
{An bhfaca tú mo dhuine ó shin?
{Ar bhuail tú leis an bpríomhoide ar maidin?
{A Thiarna, a leithéid ...

(c) GREETING + LAUNCH INTO NEWS

E.G. A Mháire, conus atá tú?
{Ar chuala tú faoi ...
{Ar chuala tú an scéal is déanaí (faoi ...) ?
{Nach bhfuil ...

(d) DIRECT LAUNCH INTO TOPIC

E.G. {Abair leat anois, a Liam. Cén fáth go bhfuil tú gléasta suas ar maidin?
{A Liam, a leithéid seo + TOPIC

## 4.5.2 Beginning a letter

[Cf. handbook Maidir le do litir ... ]

(i) INFORMAL

(a) A Sheáin, a chara (dhil)

(b) A Sheáin, a chroí/a stór

(ii) FORMAL

(a) A dhuine uasail/A chara

## 4.5.3 Expressing understanding/lack of understanding, asking whether someone understands something

(a) (NEG.) "tuig" + NP/VP
E.G. Tuigim (anois).
(Ach) Ní thuigim (ar aon chor)
Ní thuigim tú/an píosa (seo/sin)/focal/fear/ cainteoir
An dtuigeann tu (anois)?
An dtuigeann sé Gaeilge?

(b) INTERROG. FORM OF SUBST.VB + NP + soiléir
E.G. An bhfuil se (sin) soiléir (anois)?
(Ach) Tá/níl sé soiléir

(c) INTERROG. FORM OF SUBST.VB + NP + PREP.P. "ag"
E.G. An bhfuil sé (sin) agat (anois)?

## 4.5.4 Asking for a repetition/explanation/clarification

(i) REPETITION

(a) [FORMAL, POLITE]
Pardún?

(b) [FORMAL, POLITE]
Gabh mo leithscéal

(c) cad/ceard + PERS.PRN.
E.G. Cad/Céard é?

(d) arís (+ más é do thoil é/le do thoil)

(e) an bhféadfá/ar mhiste leat + é sin a rá (a dhéanamh) + arís + le do thoil?

(f) an ndéarfá/an ndéanfá + arís/uair amháin eile + é + le do thoil

(ii) EXPLANATION

(a) Cén fáth?

(b) Conus san?

(c) Cén fáth/Conus + CLAUSE
E.G. Cen fath go bhfuil seimhu air?
Conus ata se mar sin?

(d) cad + {a chiallaíonn / atá i gceist + PREP.P. "le" / is brí + PREP.P. "le"} + NP
E.G. Cad a chiallaíonn "séimhiú"/an focal sin?

(e) "mínigh" + NP + PREP.P. "do" (+ le do thoil)
E.G. Mínigh an focal seo dom.
An míneofá dom é?

(f) ba mhaith liom + míniú + PREP.P. "ar"
E.G. Ba mhaith liom míniú ar an bhfocal sin.

(g) ar mhiste leat + NP + a mhíniú
E.G. Ar mhiste leat é seo a mhíniú, le do thoil.

(iii) CLARIFICATION

(a) STATEMENT OF PROVISIONAL INTERPRETATION + INTERROG. INTONATION (+ an é sin adúirt tú)
E.G. Níl rang ann/againn amárach?
Níl aon scrúdú againn? An é sin adúirt tú?

(b) tá tú ag rá/an bhfuil tú ag rá + "go" + CLAUSE [DEP.]
E.G. An bhfuil tú ag rá nach bhfuil scrúdú againn?

(c) an bhfuil i gceist agat + "go" + CLAUSE [DEP.]
E.G. An bhfuil i gceist agat nach bhfuil scrúdú againn?

(d) an amhlaidh + CLAUSE

### 4.5.5 Announcing/clarifying one's speech intention

EXPRESSIONS OF INTENTION + COMPLEMENT

E.G.
- Táim ag rá leat + "go" + CLAUSE [DEP.]
- Táim ag cur in iúl + PREP. P. "do" + "go" + CLAUSE [DEP.]
- Geallaim duit + "go" + CLAUSE [DEP.]
- Cuirfidh me geall + "go" + CLAUSE [DEP.]
- Táim ag iarraidh ort (+ PREP. gan/NEG.) + CLAUSE
- Seo (an) rabhadh (deireannach) + PREP. P. "do" + CLAUSE
- Táim ag fiafraí + PREP. P. "do" + QUESTION

### 4.5.6 Expressing disapproval of another's mode of utterance

(a) EXPRESSION OF APPROVAL + NEGATIVE

(b) Ní féidir + é sin + a + rá/scríobh

(c) Ní mar sin a deirtear/fuaimnítear/scrítear/litrítear + é

(d) SUBST. VB + ADJ. ceart/mícheart
E.G. Níl sé sin ceart. Tá sé mícheart (ar fad).

### 4.5.7 Encouraging someone to continue

(a) IN FACE-TO-FACE COMMUNICATION, POSTURE/GESTURES INDICATING ATTENTION + EXPRESSION:
Sea, sea
Tuigim (mhuise) (a mh'anam)
An mar sin é
Ní deir tú liom é
Ní féidir

(b) "lean" + PREP.P. "ar"
E.G. Lean ort

(c) NEG. IMPERATIVE FORM OF "stop"/"stad"
E.G. Ná stop (anois)

(d) ENCOURAGEMENT BY PRAISE OF CONTENT
E.G. ar fheabhas
tá sé sin go breá
go maith

### 4.5.8 Asking someone to be quiet

(a) Ciúnas!
Tost!

(b) "bí" + ciúin [ADJ.]/ciunas/tost
E.G. Bígí ciúin, le bhur dtoil [PL.]
An mbeadh sibh ciúin (aon tseans)?
Bíodh/Beidh ciúnas/tost againn anois

(c) AS 4.3.2 (a)
E.G. Ar mhiste leat/libh fanacht ciúin?

(d) [INFORMAL/RUDE]
Dún do chlab [SG.] (+ nó dúnfar duit é)

### 4.5.9 Changing the subject

(a) Chun an t-ábhar cainte a athrú ...

(b) Labhraímis ar rud/ábhar (éigin) eile

(c) Chun labhairt ar rud/ábhar eile

(d) Mar athrú ábhair (cainte/na cainte)

(e) Mar scéal thairis

### 4.5.10 Covering a pause

(a) tá a fhios agat

(b) an dtuigeann tú

(c) an bhfeiceann tú

### 4.5.11 Giving explicit structure to a conversation/text

(a) ENUMERATING POINTS, POINT ONE:
Mar thús/chun tosú/ar dtús/ar an gcéad asc/ar an gcéad dul síos/sa chéad áit

(b) FOLLOWING POINTS:
ansin/ar an dara dul síos/sa dara háit/sa tríú áit

(c) FINAL POINT:
mar chríoch/chun críochnú
chun críoch/deireadh a chur {leis (mar scéal) / le cúrsaí / leis an scéal}
{chun clabhsúr a chur / mar cheann} {air (mar scéal) / ar chúrsaí / ar an scéal}
i ndeireadh na dala

(d) POINT OF GREATER IMPORTANCE:
... agus níos tábhachtaí fós ...
... agus an rud is tábhachtaí ar fad ...

(e) ORDER, RELATION, SEQUENCE OF POINTS:
... agus mar sin/dá réir sin
ar an ábhar sin
da thoradh/bharr/dheasca sin

---

## 4.5.12 Stating something as a logical conclusion

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(a) Is é sin le rá ...

(b) Fágann sé sin + "go" + CLAUSE [DEP.]

(c) Is ionann (sé) sin is a rá ...

(d) (Agus) mar sin/da réir sin

---

## 4.5.13 Ending a conversation

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(a) INDICATING FINAL POINT:
{Sin sin / Sin é é / Sin a bhfuil / Sin an méid / Níl a thuilleadh le rá faoi sin, pé scéal é}

(b) ... bhí sé deas labhairt leat + INDICATION OF DEPARTURE, E.G. caithfidh mé (a bheith ag) imeacht anois + LEAVE-TAKING

(c) TAKING LEAVE [Cf. 4.4.6]

(d) APOLOGIZING [Cf. 4.2.19]

## 4.5.14 Ending a letter

[Cf. HANDBOOK Maidir le do litir ...]

(a) GENERAL:
Le dea-mhéin

(b) FRIENDLY:
le beannacht(aí) + NAME + ó (do chara) + NAME
beir bua is beannacht

(c) FORMAL:
Is mise (agus meas agam ort)
Mise le meas

# 5 GENERAL NOTIONS

This part of the syllabus specifies the general notions (or meanings) that successful learners of Irish need to command. General notions embrace the range of meanings in a language which allow us to achieve the basic conceptual organization without which we cannot construct specific meanings or relate one specific meaning to another. Some of the sub-categories of general notions, e.g. the tense system, are already familiar from traditional pedagogical grammars. Other sub-categories, e.g. deixis and focussing, will be less familiar to some readers.

## 5.1 DEIXIS

Deixis is the name given to the way in which language is used to relate a piece of speech or writing to its context - both linguistic and non-linguistic. In the case of the linguistic context, this means referring backwards or forwards to what is said/written elsewhere in the discourse - e.g. "Ní fhaca mé Seán le fada. An bhfaca tusa le déanaí é." As far as the non-linguistic context is concerned, deixis involves reference to aspects of the setting in which communication takes place - e.g. "Tabhair dom an ceann ansin." "Gabh i leith anseo."

Of the large variety of language forms which may be used deictically, only those which are regularly and characteristically used in this way are listed below.

## 5.1.1 Personal reference: pronouns

(i) SUBJECT

mé
tú
sé, sí
sinn (muid)
sibh
siad

(ii) DIRECT OBJECT

mé
tú
é, í
sinn (muid)
sibh
iad

(iii) EMPHATIC

(a) mise
tusa
seisean/eisean, sise/ise [SUBJECT/OBJECT]
sinne (muidne)
sibhse
siadsan/iadsan

(b) PERSONAL PRONOUNS + REFLEXIVE ELEMENT fein
E.G. mé féin
sinn féin

## 5.1.2 Personal reference with spatial orientation: conjugated prepositions

(i) THE FOLLOWING FIFTEEN SIMPLE PREPOSITIONS HAVE PERSONAL FORMS

| | |
|---|---|
| ag: | agam |
| | agat |
| | aige, aici |
| | againn |
| | agaibh |
| | acu |

| | |
|---|---|
| ar: | orm |
| | ort |
| | air, uirthi |
| | orainn |
| | oraibh |
| | orthu |
| as: | asam |
| | asat |
| | as, aisti |
| | asainn |
| | asaibh |
| | astu |
| chun/chuig: | chugam |
| | chugat |
| | chuige, chuici |
| | chugainn |
| | chugaibh |
| | chucu |
| de: | díom |
| | díot |
| | de, di |
| | dínn |
| | díbh |
| | díobh |
| do: | dom |
| | duit |
| | dó, di |
| | dúinn |
| | daoibh |
| | dóibh |
| faoi: | fúm |
| | fút |
| | faoi, fúithi |
| | fúinn |
| | fúibh |
| | fúthu |
| i: | ionam |
| | ionat |
| | ann, inti |
| | ionainn |
| | ionaibh |
| | iontu |
| idir: | - |
| | - |
| | - |
| | eadrainn |
| | eadraibh |
| | eatarthu |

| | |
|---|---|
| le: | liom |
| | leat |
| | leis, léi |
| | linn |
| | libh |
| | leo |
| o: | uaim |
| | uait |
| | uaidh, uaithi |
| | uainn |
| | uaibh |
| | uathu |
| roimh: | romham |
| | romhat |
| | roimhe, roimpi |
| | romhainn |
| | romhaibh |
| | rompu |
| thar: | tharam |
| | tharat |
| | thairis, thairsti |
| | tharainn |
| | tharaibh |
| | tharstu |
| tri: | tríom |
| | tríot |
| | tríd, trithi |
| | trínn |
| | tríbh |
| | tríothu |
| um: | umam |
| | umat |
| | uime, uimpi |
| | umainn |
| | umaibh |
| | umpu |

(ii) SOME COMPOUND PREPOSITIONS SHOW A PERSONAL FORM BY ATTACHING THE APPROPRIATE SIMPLE PREPOSITION

E.G. in aice liom
timpeall orm
i bhfeighil orm

(iii) EMPHATIC

PERSONAL PREPOSITIONAL FORMS + REFLEXIVE ELEMENT féin

E.G. orm féin
uathu féin

## 5.1.3 Impersonal reference

(i) PRONOUN

(a) ea
E.G. Máire atá ann, an ea? Ni hea

(b) se
E.G. Cuireann sé ionadh orm é a bheith anseo

(ii) POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE

(a) a
E.G. Tá a fhios agat go mbeidh mé ann

(b) dá [PREP. do + a]
E.G. Dá luaithe é, is ea is fearr

(c) á [PREP. do + a]
E.G. Nílim á cheannach san

## 5.1.4 Relative reference

RELATIVE REFERENCE IN IRISH IS EXPRESSED THROUGH THE RELATIVE PARTICLE AS FOLLOWS:

(i) a

(a) SUBJECT
E.G. An fear a cheannaigh arán

(b) OBJECT
E.G. An fear a bhuail mé

(ii) a, ar [PAST TENSE], nach/nár [NEG.]

(a) WITH PREP.
E.G. An fear a bhfaighim leabhair uaidh
An fear ar cheannaigh mé leabhair uaidh

(b) ATTRIBUTIVE NOUN
E.G. An fear a bhfuaireas £1 ona mhac

(c) INCLUSIVE
E.G. Sin a bhfuil agam

## 5.1.5 Interrogative reference

(i) THE FOLLOWING INVARIABLE INTERROGATIVES ARE USED (ALONE AND IN COMBINATION WITH OTHER ITEMS) WITH DETERMINER AND PRONOUN VALUE:

cé (+ COP.PAST cér, cérb, cérbh)
ca
cad, céard [= cé + rud]

(ii) ADVERBIALS

(a) OF TIME
E.G. cathain, cén uair, cén t-am

(b) OF MANNER/MEANS
E.G. conus, cén chaoi, cén dóigh, cé mar

(c) OF PLACE
E.G. cá [PAST cár; + COP.PRES. cárb; + COP.PAST cárbh]
cá háit, cá as, cad as

(d) OF CAUSE/REASON/PURPOSE
E.G. cén fath, cad chuige, cad ina thaobh

(e) OF DEGREE
E.G. cé chomh

## 5.1.6 Reference to possession

(i) DETERMINERS

(a) SINGULAR
m(o)
d(o)
a

(b) PLURAL
ár
bhur
a

(ii) INDEPENDENT PHRASES: NP AND PREP.P.

(a) DEF.ART. + NP + DEM. + CONJUGATED PREP. "ag" [EMPHATIC]
E.G. An baile seo againne

(b) POSS.ADJ. + "ceann"/"cuid" [EMPHATIC]
E.G. Mo cheannsa
Do chuidse

(c) DEF.ART. + "ceann" + CONJ.PREP. "ag" [EMPHATIC]
E.G. An ceann agatsa
Na cinn agamsa

(d) COP. + PREP.P. "le" + NP
E.G. Is liom(sa) an leabhar (sin)

(e) SUBST.VB + NP + PREP.P. "ag"
E.G. Tá leabhar agam(sa)

---

## 5.1.7 Definite reference

---

(i) ARTICLE

DEFINITE ARTICLE an, na

(ii) DEMONSTRATIVES

(a) DEPENDING ON DEGREE OF PROXIMITY TO SPEAKER, THE FOLLOWING INVARIABLE DEMONSTRATIVES ARE USED WITH DETERMINER AND PRONOUN VALUE

seo [DET. AND PRN]
sin [DET. AND PRN]
úd [DET.]
siúd [PRN]

(c) ADVERBIALS

anseo
ansin
ansiúd

## 5.1.8 Indefinite reference

(i) NOUNS MAY OCCUR WITH ZERO DEFINITION
E.G. hata
Tá hata ar an mbord

(ii) DEF.ART. + PRN té
E.G. An té atá chun labhairt ...
An té nach bhfuil láidir, ní foláir dó a bheith glic

(iii) THE FOLLOWING WORDS, SINGLY OR IN COMBINATION, MAY BE USED WITH INDEFINITE REFERENCE

(a) NOMINALS
E.G. duine [ALSO PL.]
neach
rud
ní
áit
cách
tada/dada [+ NEG.]
ceann
mórán
beagán
a + lán
gach
uile
eile
cibé
ceachtar [+ NEG.]

(b) ADJECTIVE/DETERMINER
E.G. cibé
gach
aon [+ NEG.]
éigin
uile
eile

(c) ADVERBIAL
E.G. ar bith
go léir
riamh
choíche
uile
eile
uaireanta [PL. OF "uair"]
mórán

beagán

(iv) VERB

(a) IMPERSONAL FORM ALL VERBS (INCLUDING INTRANSITIVES, EXCEPT COPULA) AND SUBSTANTIVE VERB, ALL TENSES AND MOODS

E.G. [VERBS] bristear
briseadh
bhristi
brisfear
brisfí
táthar/bítear/bhítí/beifear/bheifí
+ ag briseadh

[SUBST.VB] táthar
bítear
bhítí
beifear
bheifí

(b) PREP.P. WITH CERTAIN VBS AND SUBST.VB

E.G. Rinne fíon den uisce
Chaill ar a mhisneach
Tá buaite orthu

(v) ADVERBIALS

(a) OF TIME

uaireanta

E.G. Tagann sé anseo uaireanta

riamh [PAST REF.]

E.G. Fadó riamh

choíche [FUTURE REF.]

E.G. Ní thiocfaidh sé choíche

in aon chor/ar chor ar bith

E.G. Ní thagann sé in aon chor

(b) OF PLACE

(in) áit ar bith/aon áit/aon bhall (+ NEG.)

E.G. An bhfaca tú Seán áit ar bith?
Ni fhaca mé Seán áit ar bith

gach (i ngach) (uile) áit

E.G. Tá Dia gach áit

### 5.1.9 Spatial and temporal reference: adverbials

(i) SPATIAL

(a) anseo

(b) ansin

(c) ansiúd

(ii) TEMPORAL

(a) anois

(b) an uair sin

(c) ansin

[Cf. 5.2.2 Spatial and temporal notions]

## 5.2 NOTIONS OF PROPERTIES AND QUALITIES

### 5.2.1 Existential

#### 5.2.1.1 Existence/non-existence

(i) NOMINALS

beatha
saol

(ii) VERBS AND VERBAL EXPRESSIONS

SUBST.VB (+ ann)

### 5.2.1.2 Presence/absence

(i) VERBS AND VERBAL EXPRESSIONS

SUBST.VB (+ ann)

(ii) ADVERBIALS

anseo
ansin
ansiúd
i láthair
as láthair
as baile

### 5.2.1.3 Availability/non-availability

(i) NOMINAL

fáil

(ii) ADJECTIVES

infhaighte
saor

(iii) VERBS AND VERBAL EXPRESSIONS

SUBST.VB + NP + PREP.P. "ag"
E.G. Níl airgead ag Seán

(iv) ADVERBIALS

ar fáil
le fáil

### 5.2.1.4 Possibility/impossibility

(i) NOMINALS

dóchúlacht
seans

(ii) VERBS AND VERBAL EXPRESSIONS

(NEG.) COP. + féidir + { PREP.P. "do"/"le" / é }

E.G. Ní féidir liom imeacht anois
B'fhéidir é

(NEG.) "féad"
E.G. D'fhéad Seán é a dhéanamh
D'fhéadfadh a bheith

(NEG.) SUBST.VB + ábalta/in ann
E.G. Níl Áine in ann teacht anocht

(NEG.) SUBST.VB + NP + in- / do- + VERBAL ADJ.
E.G. Tá an obair indéanta
Tá an obair seo dodhéanta

tá seans ann + "go" + CLAUSE [DEP.]
E.G. Tá seans (maith) ann go dtiocfaidh sé amárach

5.2.1.5 Occurrence/non-occurrence

(i) NOMINAL

tarlú

(ii) VERBS AND VERBAL EXPRESSIONS

tarlaigh
tit amach

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5.2.2 Spatial and temporal notions

---

5.2.2.1 Location

(i) NOMINALS

áit, ionad, suíomh
aird, treo
bun, barr
lár, ceartlár, croí
taobh
tosach, cúl
aghaidh, éadan
ceann

baile
tuaisceart, deisceart
iarthar, oirthear

(ii) ADJECTIVES

uachtarach
íochtarach
clé
deas

(iii) VERBS AND VERBAL EXPRESSIONS

SUBST.VB + NP + PREP.P/ann/suite
cuir
fág
fan
VBS + PREPOSITIONAL ADJUNCTS OF PLACE

(iv) ADVERBIALS

anseo, ansin, ansiúd
ann
istigh, laistigh, (ar an) taobh istigh (+ PREP.P "de")
amuigh, lasmuigh, (ar an) taobh amuigh (+ PREP.P "de")
thall, (ar an) taobh thall (+ PREP.P "de")
thuas, lastuas, (ar an) taobh thuas (+ PREP.P "de")
thíos, laistíos, (ar an) taobh thíos (+ PREP.P "de")
thuaidh, lastuaidh, (ar an) taobh thuaidh (+ PREP.P "de")
theas, laisteas, (ar an) taobh theas (+ PREP.P "de")
thoir, lastoir, (ar an) taobh thoir (+ PREP.P "de")
thiar, laistiar, (ar an) taobh thiar (+ PREP.P "de")
congarach/i ngar (+ PREP.P. "do"), in aice (+ PREP.P. "le")
thart (+ PREP.P. "ar")
timpeall (+ PREP.P. "ar")
ar dheis, ar chlé
ag/ar an taobh seo/sin/úd
sa bhaile
i lar baill
in aon bhall
ar gach taobh, ar an taobh eile, ar thaobh éigin
i ngach áit, in áit eile, in áit éigin
in aiteanna
cá (háit)?

(v) PREPOSITIONS

(a) SIMPLE

i
ar
ag

faoi
idir
le

(b) COMPOUND

ar aghaidh
os comhair
ar tosach
ar chúl
os cionn
in aice
le hais
le taobh
ag bun
i lár
ar thaobh
ar mhullach
ar bharr
timpeall

(vi) CONJUNCTIONS

mar
PREP. (+ DEF.ART.) + áit

[cf. 5.3.1.2 Distance
5.3.1.5 Arrangement]

5.2.2.2 Motion

(i) NOMINALS

gluaiseacht, luas
moille, tapúlacht
siúl
soghluaisteacht

(ii) ADJECTIVES

mall
tapaidh

(iii) VERBS OF MOTION + PREP. ADJUNCT OF PLACE

gluais
bog
gabh
druid

sroich
stad
téigh
tar
imigh
siúil
rith

(iv) ADVERBIALS

isteach, amach
suas, anuas
síos, aníos
anonn, anall
abhus
siar, aniar
soir, anoir
ó thuaidh, aduaidh
ó dheas, aneas
go tapaidh, mall
an bealach seo/sin
comh fada le
faoi/ar dheis, chlé
díreach (romhat) (ar aghaidh)
abhaile, as baile
anseo, ansin, ansiúd [+ VBS OF MOTION]
ann [+ VBS OF MOTION]
taobh thiar/thoir/thíos/thuas/thall [+ VBS OF MOTION]
ón taobh seo/sin
cá (cár), cad as (cá has)?
cén bealach/treo/aird/ait?
ó gach taobh, ó thaobh eile
ó thaobh éigin, ón taobh eile
i leith

(v) PREPOSITIONS

(a) SIMPLE

go
do
ar
faoi
de
chuig
trí
as
thar
i [+ VBS OF MOTION]

(b) COMPOUND

go dtí

chun
trasna
faoi dhéin/i dtreo
i gcoinne

### 5.2.2.3 Size and volume

(i) NOMINALS

méid, airde
doimhneacht, doimhne, tiús, toirt
fad, leithead
órlach, troigh, slat, acra, míle
méadar, ciliméadar, deiciméadar, ceintiméadar,
  milliméadar
galún, líotar
uachtar, barr
dromchla
tomhas
tábhacht
com

(ii) ADJECTIVES

mór, beag/mion
domhain, éadomhain/tanaí
leathan, caol/cúng
ramhar, tanaí/caol
fada, gearr/gairid
ard, íseal
tiubh, tanaí
tábhachtach
cearnach
  E.G. míle cearnach

(iii) VERBS AND VERBAL EXPRESSIONS

méadaigh
cuir + PREP.P. "le"
laghdaigh
bain + PREP.P. "de"
téigh + i méad
        i laghad
        i bhfad
        i ngiorracht
giorraigh
líon
SUBST.VB + X troithe/méadar ar + airde (srl.)
tomhais

### 5.2.2.4 Point of time

(i) NOMINALS

soicind
móimint
nóiméad
lá
seachtain
mí
bliain

maidin
nóin/meán lae
tráthnóna
oíche
meán oíche
deireadh seachtaine

céad/aois
ré/tréimhse

am
uair
uain
dáta

tús/tosach
lár
deireadh

Dé Luain, an Luan
Dé Máirt, an Mháirt
Dé Céadaoin, an Chéadaoin
Déardaoin, an Déardaoin
Dé hAoine, an Aoine
Dé Sathairn, an Satharn
Dé Domhnaigh, an Domhnach

Eanáir
Feabhra
Márta
Aibreán
Bealtaine
Meitheamh
Iúil
Lúnasa
Meán Fómhair
Deireadh Fómhair
Samhain/mí na Samhna
mí na Nollag

Earrach
Samhradh

Fómhar
Geimhreadh

lá breithe/breithlá

Nollaig, Cáisc

lá 'le + NP [GENITIVE]
E.G. lá 'le Pádraig

(ii) ADJECTIVES

(a) cruinn, beacht

(b) [ATTRIBUTIVES]

oíche
E.G. siúl oíche

maidine
E.G. urnaithe maidine

tráthnóna
E.G. béile tráthnóna

lae
E.G. seimeanár lae

deireadh seachtaine
E.G. cúrsa deireadh seachtaine

míosa
E.G. cúrsa míosa

(iii) ADVERBIALS

cathain/cén uair/cá huair?

cén + NP DENOTING TIME + NP/REL.CLAUSE
E.G. Cén dáta é?
Cén lá a thiocfaidh sé?

ag an/faoin + am + seo/sin/úd
E.G. ag an am sin

díreach (+ ag/ar) + NP DENOTING TIME
E.G. Díreach ag/ar a sé a chlog

NP DENOTING TIME + díreach
E.G. An lá sin díreach

anois, anois beag

láithreach (+ bonn baill)

ansin

uair amháin

ag/ar + CLOCK TIME
E.G. ag/ar a dó a chlog

DEF.ART. + DATE
E.G. an chéad lá de Bhealtaine

ar maidin, anocht, istoíche, aréir, amárach,
(um) t(h)ráthnóna

(ar) an (lá/maidin/dáta/oíche) seo/sin/úd

inniu, inné, amárach, amanathar

DEF.ART. + NOUN DENOTING TIME + DEM. + caite/chugainn
E.G. An Luan seo caite/chugainn

ó shin
E.G. seachtain ó shin

laistigh de
E.G. laistigh de dhá lá

(iv) PREPOSITIONS

(a) SIMPLE

ag
E.G. ag a naoi a chlog

ar
E.G. ar maidin

i
E.G. i Meitheamh

faoi
E.G. faoi Lúnasa

ó
E.G. mí ó inné

um
E.G. um Nollaig

roimh
E.G. roimh Nollaig

(b) COMPOUND

go dtí
E.G Ní thiocfaidh sé go dtí amárach

i gcionn
E.G. i gceann seachtaine

faoi cheann
E.G. faoi cheann seachtaine

tar éis
E.G. tar éis seachtaine

(v) CONJUNCTIONS

nuair (+ a)

[Cf. 5.2.3.1 Number
5.3.2 Temporal relations]

5.2.2.5 Length of time

(i) NOMINALS

soicind
nóiméad
uair
lá
seachtain
mí
ráithe
bliain
achar
fad
ré
tamall
tréimhse

(ii) ADJECTIVES

fada
gearr/gairid
beag
E.G. tamall beag

(iii) VERBS AND VERBAL EXPRESSIONS

lean

mair
tóg
  E.G. thóg sé fiche nóiméad orm
caith
  E.G. chaith mé uair an chloig ann

(iv) ADVERBIALS

Cá fhad?
i bhfad (+ ó shin)
i gcónaí
ó shin i leith
go tapaidh/gasta/sciobtha

(v) PREPOSITIONS

(a) SIMPLE

le
  E.G. le seachtain

ó
  E.G. ó Lúnasa

(b) COMPOUND

ar feadh
le linn
i gcaitheam
go ceann [POSTERIORITY]
go dtí

(vi) CONJUNCTIONS

go
nó go
go dtí go
ó
le linn (+ PREP.P. "do")
an t-achar
fad

5.2.2.6 Frequency

(i) NOMINALS

minicíocht
rialtacht, mírialtacht
coitiantacht, neamhchoitiantacht

teirce, annamhacht
féiltiúlacht, ordúlacht

(ii) ADJECTIVES

gnáth
annamh
rialta, neamhrialta
coitianta, neamhchoitianta
gnáth- [PREFIX]

(iii) VERBS AND VERBAL EXPRESSIONS

(NEG.) COP. + minic + CLAUSE PROGRESSIVE ASPECT, ALL TENSES AND MOODS
E.G. Bhí sé ag léamh

(iv) ADVERBIALS

go hannamh
go minic
(ní) i gcónaí
i dtólamh
go deo
go brách
de ghnáth
riamh (+ NEG.) [+ PAST]
choíche (+ NEG.) [+ FUTURE]
go rialta/féiltiúil/tomhaiste/tráthúil
uair (dhá uair) + sa ló/sa tseachtain/sa mhí/sa ráithe/sa bhliain
uair (dhá uair) + in aghaidh + NP [GENITIVE]
ar an + NOUN DENOTING TIME
E.G. ar an Luan
gach + NOUN DENOTING TIME
E.G. gach lá
go laethúil/míosúil/bliantúil
ar maidin, maidneacha
laethanta
tráthnóna, trathnóntaí
istoíche

[Cf. 5.2.3.1 Number]

5.2.2.7 Continuity

(i) NOMINAL

leanúnachas

(ii) ADJECTIVES

leanúnach
seasta
buan
daingean
seasmhach

(iii) VERBS AND VERBAL EXPRESSIONS

PRESENT AND PAST TENSES, ITERATIVE ASPECT

SUBST.VB [ALL TENSES, MOODS AND ASPECTS] + síor- [PREFIX]
+ VERBAL NOUN
E.G. Beidh se ag síorchaint air

lean + ar aghaidh, PREP.P. "de", PREP.P. "ar"
coinnigh + PREP.P. "ar"

(iv) ADVERBIALS

go fóill
fós
i gcónaí
i dtólamh
go deo
go brách
gan stad
gan staonadh
de shíor
agus mar sin de
ar leanúint
agus araile, ABRIDGED FORM srl.

5.2.2.8 Intermittence

(i) ADJECTIVE

uaineach

(ii) ADVERBIALS

ó am go ham
ó am go chéile
anois is arís
uaireanta

### 5.2.2.9 Permanence

(i) NOMINAL

buaine

(ii) ADJECTIVES

buan
seasta

(iii) VERBS AND VERBAL EXPRESSIONS

fan
mair
lean

(iv) ADVERBIALS

i gcónaí
i dtólamh
an t-am ar fad
an t-am go léir

### 5.2.2.10 Temporariness

(i) ADJECTIVES

sealadach
neamhbhuan

(ii) VERBS AND VERBAL EXPRESSIONS

lean
mair
NEG. mair + ach
imigh
téigh thart
NEG.COP. + i gcónaí
E.G. Ní i gcónaí a bhíonn an ghrian againn

(iii) PREPOSITION

ar feadh

### 5.2.2.11 Repetition

(i) VERBS AND VERBAL EXPRESSIONS

PREFIX ath- + VB
E.G. athdhéan
(NEG.) VB + arís
E.G. déan arís é

(ii) ADVERBIALS

iomaí uair
uaireanta éagsúla/ar leith
arís (agus arís eile)
ó am go ham
faoi dhó, dhá uair

### 5.2.2.12 Uniqueness

(i) ADJECTIVES

(a) aonaránach
sonrach

(b) [ATTRIBUTIVE]

aonair
E.G. bean aonair

(ii) VERBS AND VERBAL EXPRESSIONS

PRESENT, PAST AND FUTURE TENSES, PUNCTUAL ASPECT
E.G. tá, bhí, beidh Sean anseo

PERFECTIVE ASPECT, ALL TENSES
E.G. tá, bhí, beidh an gnó déanta ag Seán

(iii) ADVERBIALS

aon uair amháin
go + ADJS IN (i) ABOVE
ar leith
PREFIX aon-
E.G. fear aon-phoirt

### 5.2.2.13 Commencement

(i) VERBS AND VERBAL EXPRESSIONS

tosaigh + PREP.P. "ar"
crom + PREP.P. "ar"
cuir tús + PREP.P. "le"

(ii) PREPOSITIONS

ó
as

### 5.2.2.14 Cessation

(i) NOMINALS

críoch
deireadh

(ii) VERBS AND VERBAL EXPRESSIONS

críochnaigh
stad
SUBST.VB + réidh
E.G. tá mé réidh leis
{tar / cuir} deireadh + PREP.P. "le"

(iii) PREPOSITIONS

go
ó

(iv) CONJUNCTIONS

go/go dtí go

### 5.2.2.15 Stability

(i) NOMINALS

buanseasmhacht
daingne
seasmhacht

(ii) ADJECTIVES

buan
seasmhach
daingean

(iii) VERBS AND VERBAL EXPRESSIONS

fan
stad
mair

(iv) ADVERBIALS

go buan/seasmhach/daingean

5.2.2.16 Change/transition

(i) NOMINALS

athrú
malartú
claochlú

(ii) ADJECTIVES

athraitheach
malartach

(iii) VERBS AND VERBAL EXPRESSIONS

athraigh
déan + PREP.P. "de"
(NEG.) "téigh" + PREP.P. "i"
E.G. Tá sé ag dul in oige/olcas/in aois/i bhfeabhas/
i raimhre
(NEG.) "éirigh" + ADJ.
E.G. D'éirigh sí fuar

## 5.2.3 Quantitative notions

### 5.2.3.1 Number

(i) CARDINAL NUMBERS

náid
a haon
a dó
a trí
a ceathair
a cúig
a sé
a seacht
a hocht
a naoi
a deich
a haon déag
a dó dhéag
a trí déag
a ceathair déag
a cúig déag
a sé déag
a seacht déag
a hocht déag
a naoi déag
fiche
fiche a haon
fiche a trí
tríocha
daichead
caoga
seasca
seachtó
ochtó
nócha
céad
céad a dó
céad a deich
dhá chéad is fiche
trí chéad is daichead
naoi gcéad seachtó a sé
míle
trí mhíle
naoi gcéad seachtó a dó
milliún

NUMBERS MAY ALSO BE RECKONED IN SCORES
E.G. tri scór

(ii) THE PERSONAL NUMBERS

duine
beirt
triúr
ceathrar
cúigear
seisear
seachtar
ochtar
naonúr
deichniúr
dáréag

(iii) ORDINAL NUMBERS

an chéad chapall
an dara capall
an tríú capall
an ceathrú capall
an cúigú capall
an séú capall
an seachtú capall
an t-ochtú capall
an naoú capall
an deichiú capall
an t-aonú capall déag
an fichiú capall
an t-aonú capall is fiche

(iv) ADJECTIVES

(a) aon- [PREFIX]/aonair
eile
líonmhar/iomadúil
go leor/a lán/scata
éigin
roinnt
áirithe
leath- [PREFIX]
gach/gach aon

(b) CARDINAL NUMBERS WITH DETERMINER VALUE

bád amháin, aon bhád amháin
dhá bhád
trí bhád
ceithre bhád
seacht mbád
aon bhád déag
dhá chapall is fiche

(v) VERBS AND VERBAL EXPRESSIONS

méadaigh/cuir + PREP.P. "le", bain + PREP.P. "de"
laghdaigh
suimigh
dealaigh
roinn
téigh i laghad, i méid

(vi) ADVERBIALS

i dtosach, ar dtús
sa dara cás
agus a trí/sa tríú áit
timpeall is/timpeall + PREP.P "ar"
go cruinn/go díreach
thairis sin
ina theannta sin
níos mó
níos lú
in éineacht, le chéile
beagán
roinnt mhaith, cuid mhór
go leor, a dhóthain

(vii) CONJUNCTION

agus

5.2.3.2 Quantity

(i) NOMINALS

cáinníocht
cuid
méid
beagán
a lán/moran/cuid mhór
páirt/cuid
an chuid is mó
leath
ceathrú
trian
cúigiú
séú

(ii) ADJECTIVES

áirithe

uile
leath- [PREFIX]

(iii) VERBS AND VERBAL EXPRESSIONS

méadaigh
laghdaigh
téigh i {méad / laghad}

(iv) ADVERBIALS

cé mhéad?
go leor, a lán
a dhóthain, sách
ró- [PREFIX]
a leithéid + PREP.P. "de"
níos (+ mó), (ní ba mhó), is (+ mó)
níos (+ lú), is (+ lú)
(an) oiread
go léir, ar fad

[Cf. 5.2.2.3 Size and volume
5.2.2.5 Length of time]

5.2.3.3 Degree

(i) VERBS AND VERBAL EXPRESSIONS

COP. + beag + ná

(ii) ADVERBIALS WITH VERBS

go leor/a dhóthain
ró- [PREFIX]
dóbair + PREP.P. "do"
níos mó
níos lú

(iii) ADVERBIALS WITH ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS

an- [PREFIX]
go leor, a dhóthain, sách
beagán
ró- [PREFIX]
beagnach
a leithéid + PREP.P. "de"

chomh + PREP.P. "le"
níos (+ mó)
níos (+ lú)

(iv) CONJUNCTIONS

oiread agus
chomh mor agus
sa chaoi + "go" + CLAUSE [DEP.]

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## 5.2.4 Qualitative notions

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### 5.2.4.1 Physical

#### 5.2.4.1.1 Shape

(i) NOMINALS

cuma/cruth/déanamh
ciorcal
cearnóg
dronuilleog
triantán

(ii) ADJECTIVES

cruinn
ciorcalach
cearnach
dronuilleogeach
triantánach
cothrom, cothromach
díreach
lúbtha

(iii) VERBS AND VERBAL EXPRESSIONS

déan
múnlaigh
tarraing

#### 5.2.4.1.2 Size

[Cf. 5.2.2.3 Size and volume]

#### 5.2.4.1.3 Weight

(i) NOMINALS

meáchan
troime
éadroime
gram
cíleagram
punt
unsa
cloch

(ii) ADJECTIVES

trom
éadrom

(iii) VERBS AND VERBAL EXPRESSIONS

meáigh
(NEG.) SUBST.VB + COMPLEMENT REFERRING TO WEIGHT
E.G. Tá sé dhá chloch déag
caill, cuir suas + meáchan

#### 5.2.4.1.4 Pressure

(i) NOMINAL

brú

(ii) VERBS AND VERBAL EXPRESSIONS

brúigh
fáisc

#### 5.2.4.1.5 Temperature

(i) NOMINALS

teocht

teas
fuacht
céim (teochta)
teasmheadar/teirmiméadar

(ii) ADJECTIVES

te
fuar
fionnuar
bog
aoibhinn

(iii) VERBS AND VERBAL EXPRESSIONS

SUBST.VB + fuar, te, ETC.
éirigh + fuar ETC.
fuaraigh, téigh (rud)
reoigh, fiuchaigh

[Cf. 6.16 Climate and weather]

5.2.4.1.6 Moisture, humidity

(i) NOMINALS

fliuchras/taisleach
taise
triomacht
spalladh

(ii) ADJECTIVES

tirim
tais
fliuch

(iii) VERBS AND VERBAL EXPRESSIONS

triomaigh
fliuch
éirigh + tais

### 5.2.4.1.7 Visibility

(i) NOMINALS

infheictheacht
dofheictheacht
soiléireacht
doiléire
dorchacht
léargas

(ii) ADJECTIVES

infheicthe
dofheicthe
sofheicthe
soiléir/follasach/geal
glan
doiléir
dorcha

(iii) VERBS AND VERBAL EXPRESSIONS

feic
éirigh + geal/dorcha/soiléir/doiléir
SUBST.VB + geal/dorcha

(iv) ADVERBIALS

go soiléir
go follasach
go dofheicthe

### 5.2.4.1.8 Audibility

(i) NOMINALS

glóraí/airde gutha
fothram/torann/fuaim
ciúnas

(ii) ADJECTIVES

inchloiste/soiléir
dochloiste
léir/soiléir

doiléir
ard/glórach
ciúin
tostach
íseal

(iii) VERBS AND VERBAL EXPRESSIONS

clois/cluin
déan + torann/fothrom/fuaim

(iv) ADVERBIALS

go hard/os ard/amach
go ciúin/os íseal
go soiléir
go doiléir
go maith
go dona
beagán
go sochloiste
go dochloiste

5.2.4.1.9 Taste

(i) NOMINALS

blas
cumhracht

(ii) ADJECTIVES

maith
olc/dona/droch- [PREFIX]
siúcraithe
milis
goirt
searbh/gear
tirim/tur
spíosraithe
blasta/sobhlasta
leamh

(iii) VERBS AND VERBAL EXPRESSIONS

blais
SUBST.VB + blas + PREP.P. "ar"

### 5.2.4.1.10 Smell

(i) NOMINALS

boladh
cumhracht

(ii) ADJECTIVES

maith
deas
olc/dona/droch- [PREFIX]
láidir/tréan
cumhra
gránna

(iii) VERBS AND VERBAL EXPRESSIONS

bolaigh
faigh + boladh
SUBST.VB + boladh + PREP.P. "ó"/"as"

### 5.2.4.1.11 Texture

(i) NOMINAL

comhdhéanamh
uige

(ii) ADJECTIVES

crua
mín
bog
garbh
soshínte/solúbtha
mothallach

(iii) VERBS AND VERBAL EXPRESSIONS

mothaigh/braith + ADJ.
SUBST.VB + ADJ.
láimhsigh

### 5.2.4.1.12 Colour

(i) NOMINALS

dath
bán
dubh
gorm
dearg/rua
buí
uaine/glas
liath
airgead
flannbhuí
corcra
bándearg
ór
báine/gile
duibhe/dorchadas
deirge
uaine/glaise
goirme
léithe

(ii) ADJECTIVES

bán
dubh
gorm
dearg/rua
buí
uaine/glas
liath
oráiste
corcra
bándearg
geal
dorcha/dubh
órga

(iii) VERBS AND VERBAL EXPRESSIONS

dathaigh/cuir + dath + PREP.P. "ar"
SUBST.VB + dath + PREP.P. "ar"

5.2.4.1.13 Age

(i) NOMINALS

aois
seanaois
óige
úire/nuacht
seanfhear
seanbhean

(ii) ADJECTIVES

óg
aosta/sean
nua/úr
nua-aoiseach/nua-aimseartha
ársa
seanaimseartha/seanchaite

(iii) VERBS AND VERBAL EXPRESSIONS

téigh + in aois
SUBST.VB + X bliana d'aois
SUBST.VB + ADJ.

5.2.4.1.14 Material

(i) NOMINALS

ábhar
bunábhar
éadach
cloch
adhmad
miotal
iarann
plaisteach
páipéar
gloine
leathar
cairtchlár
olann
cadás
níolón
coincréit
cruach
ór
airgead

copar
stán

(ii) ADJECTIVES

(a) nádúrtha
tacair/sintéiseach

(b) [ATTRIBUTIVES]
mála éadaigh

5.2.4.2 Personal

(i) NOMINALS

cuma
carachtar/pearsa
locht
mianach/tréith
dea-mhéin
mailís
olc/urchóid
áilleacht
gránnacht
máchail
cineáltacht
dánacht
míne

(ii) ADJECTIVES

álainn
dathúil/dóighiúil
maith
gránna

[Cf. 4.2 Expressing and finding out attitudes
6.1.14 Character/temperament
6.1.17 Special abilities and achievements]

5.2.4.3 Evaluative notions

VERBS AND VERBAL EXPRESSIONS

ceap/síl/meas + ADJ.
braith + ADJ.

5.2.4.3.1 Value and price

(i) NOMINALS

praghas
costas
luach

(ii) ADJECTIVES

daor/costasach
ró-dhaor
costasach go leor
measartha
iomarcach
saor

(iii) VERBS AND VERBAL EXPRESSIONS

cosain
íoc
(NEG.) SUBST.VB + NOUN DENOTING VALUE + PREP.P. "ar"
E.G. Tá cúig phunt air

(iv) ADVERBIALS

cé mhéad
go daor
go saor

(v) PREPOSITIONS

ar
E.G. trí sgilling an punt a bhí ortha
rud a dhíol ar deich bpunt

[Cf. 5.2.3 Quantitative notions]

5.2.4.3.2 Quality

(i) NOMINALS

cineál, mianach

(ii) ADJECTIVES/ADJECTIVAL PHRASES

maith
olc/dona/droch- [PREFIX]
an-mhaith
sármhaith
uafásach
déistineach
níos fearr
níos measa
de chineál maith
de chineál dona
den chéad scoth

(iii) VERBS AND VERBAL EXPRESSIONS

COPULA
E.G. Is fíon den scoth é

5.2.4.3.3 Rightness/wrongness

(i) ADJECTIVES

maith
olc/dona/droch- [PREFIX]
ceart
mícheart

(ii) VERBS AND VERBAL EXPRESSIONS

(NEG.) SUBST.VB + an ceart + PREP.P. "ag"
E.G. Tá an ceart agat
(NEG.) SUBST.VB + NP + ceart/mícheart
E.G. Níl san ceart

(iii) ADVERBIALS

go maith
go dona

5.2.4.3.4 Acceptability/unacceptability

(i) ADJECTIVES

inghlactha/taithneamhach
mithaithneamhach

maith
sásúil
míshásúil

(ii) VERBS AND VERBAL EXPRESSIONS

glac + le
SUBST.VB + ceart go leor/go maith
cuir + i gcoinne/in aghaidh
(NEG.) SUBST.VB + maith go leor
E.G. Níl sin maith go leor

5.2.4.3.5 Adequacy/inadequacy

(i) ADJECTIVES

maith
leor
sách oiriúnach

(ii) VERBS AND VERBAL EXPRESSIONS

COP. + leor
déan + cúis/gnó
SUBST.VB + easpa/díth/ceal + NP [GENITIVE]
+ PREP.P. "ar"
SUBST.VB + NP + in easamh/de dhith + PREP.P "ar"

(iii) ADVERBIALS

go leor

5.2.4.3.6 Desirability/undesirability

(i) ADJECTIVES

oiriúnach
mídheas
inmholta

(ii) VERBS AND VERBAL EXPRESSIONS

COP. + toil/maith/mian + PREP.P. "le"
taitin + PREP.P. "le"

[Cf. 4.2.15 Expressing/enquiring about want/desire]

### 5.2.4.3.7 Correctness/incorrectness

(i) ADJECTIVES

ceart/cruinn/beacht
cóir
mícheart/neamhchruinn
contráilte
fíor/fírinneach
bréagach

(ii) VERBS AND VERBAL EXPRESSIONS

SUBST.VB + an ceart + PREP.P. "ag"
SUBST.VB + dul amú + PREP.P. "ar"
sin é (+ agat é)
ni hé sin é

(iii) ADVERBIALS

go ceart
go mícheart
go cruinn
go míchruinn

### 5.2.4.3.8 Successfulness/unsuccessfulness

(i) NOMINALS

toradh/rath
cliseadh/teip

(ii) VERBS AND VERBAL EXPRESSIONS

éirigh + PREP.P. "le" [3RD PERS. SING. ONLY]
teip + PREP.P. "ar" [3RD PERS. SING. ONLY]
cinn + PREP.P. "ar" [3RD PERS. SING. ONLY]

### 5.2.4.3.9 Utility/inutility

(i) ADJECTIVES

úsáideach, áisiúil
gan tairbhe, gan mhaith, díomhaoin

(ii) VERBS AND VERBAL EXPRESSIONS

bain + feidhm/úsáid/leas (+ PREP.P. "as")
COP. + fiú
E.G. ní fiú tráithnín é
SUBST.VB + maitheas/aon mhaith + ann

5.2.4.3.10 Capacity/incapacity

(i) ADJECTIVES

ábalta
neamhábalta
furasta
deacair

(ii) VERBS AND VERBAL EXPRESSIONS

COP. + féidir + PREP.P. "le"
SUBST.VB + in ann/ábalta/in inmhe

(iii) ADVERBIALS

go héasca/go réidh
gan stró/dua
le dua (mór)

[Cf. 6.1.17 Special abilities and achievements]

5.2.4.3.11 Importance/unimportance

(i) ADJECTIVES

tábhachtach
gan tábhacht/gan aird

(ii) VERBS AND VERBAL EXPRESSIONS

SUBST.VB + tábhachtach
COP. + fiú + trácht + PREP.P. "ar"

### 5.2.4.3.12 Normality/abnormality

(i) ADJECTIVES

gnáth/coitianta
neamhghnách
gnách
aisteach
corr
ar leith, neamhchoitianta

(ii) ADVERBIAL

de ghnáth

### 5.2.4.3.13 Safety/danger

(i) NOMINALS

sábháilteacht/slánú
contúirt/dainséar/baol
priacal

(ii) ADJECTIVES

sábháilte/slán
baolach/contúirteach
dainséarach

(iii) VERBS AND VERBAL EXPRESSIONS

SUBST.VB + slán/sábháilte
SUBST.VB + i mbaol

## 5.3.1 Spatial relations

### 5.3.1.1 Relative position

[Cf. 5.2.2.1 Location
5.2.2.2 Motion]

### 5.3.1.2 Distance

(i) NOMINALS

achar/fad

(ii) VERBS AND VERBAL EXPRESSIONS

SUBST.VB
imigh
téigh
tar
druid (+ i leith)

(iii) ADVERBIALS

fada
i bhfad + PREP.P. "ó"
i ngar + PREP.P. "do"

(iv) PREPOSITIONS

ó
i ngar + PREP.P. "do"
in aice (+ PREP.P. "le")
i bhfad + PREP.P. "ó"

### 5.3.1.3 Direction

(i) NOMINALS

treo
bóthar

an tuaisceart
an deisceart
an t-oirthear
an t-iarthar
ceann scríbe

(ii) ADJECTIVES

clé
deas
díreach
thuaidh
theas
thoir
thiar

(iii) VERBS AND VERBAL EXPRESSIONS

téigh (+ i dtreo)
cas
trasnaigh
tóg
E.G. tóg bóthar X

(iv) ADVERBIALS

cá?/cár?
cad as?
cén bealach?
ar chlé
ar dheis
ag bun
ag barr
an treo seo/sin
díreach ar aghaidh

(v) PREPOSITIONS

ó
go/go dtí
i dtreo

[Cf. 5.2.2.2 Motion
6.7.7 Finding one's way]

5.3.1.4 Origin

(i) NOMINALS

bunús
foinse

(ii) VERBAL EXPRESSION

tar

(iii) ADVERBIAL

cad as?

(iv) PREPOSITIONS

ó
as

[Cf. 5.2.2.2 Motion]

5.3.1.5 Arrangement

(i) NOMINALS

SUBSTANTIVES BASED ON SPECIFIED ORDINAL NUMBERS

(ii) ADJECTIVES

ORDINAL NUMBERS AS SPECIFIED IN 5.2.3.1
deireanach

(iii) VERBS AND VERBAL EXPRESSIONS

socraigh
cóirigh

(iv) PREPOSITIONS

roimh
i ndiaidh
idir
chun tosaigh/deiridh (+ PREP.P. "ar")

## 5.3.2 Temporal relations

### 5.3.2.1 Priority

(i) VERBS AND VERBAL EXPRESSIONS

téigh
tar + PREP.P. "roimh"
PERFECTIVE ASPECT
E.G. {tá / bhí / bheidh} + VERBAL ADJ.

(ii) ADVERBIALS

cheana
roimhe sin
fós
arú inné
roimh ré
go luath
níos luaithe
in am

(iii) PREPOSITION

roimh

### 5.3.2.2 Lateness/posteriority

(i) ADJECTIVAL CLAUSE

a leanas

(ii) VERBS AND VERBAL EXPRESSIONS

PERFECTIVE ASPECT WITH (díreach) tar éis/i ndiaidh
+ VERBAL NOUN
E.G. {Tá / Bhí / Bheidh} Seán (díreach) tar éis/i ndiaidh imeacht

(iii) ADVERBIALS

arú amárach/amanathar
arbhú amanathar
déanach
mall
níos déanaí/moille
i ndiaidh
ina dhiaidh sin

(iv) PREPOSITIONS

i ndiaidh
tar éis

5.3.2.3 Sequence

(i) ADJECTIVES

céad, dara ETC. [cf. ORDINALS]
deireanach

(ii) ADVERBIALS

i dtosach, ar dtús
ansin
ina dhiaidh sin
láithreach
faoi dheireadh

[Cf. SOME ADVERBALS OF TIME REFERENCE, 5.3.2.5-7]

(iii) CONJUNCTIONS

nuair
agus

5.3.2.4 Simultaneousness

(i) ADVERBIALS

ag an am céanna
le chéile

(ii) PREPOSITIONS

le linn
ar feadh

(iii) CONJUNCTIONS

fad (+ a)
nuair (+ a)

5.3.2.5 Future reference

(i) NOMINALS

todhchaí
an t-am + atá le teacht

(ii) VERBS AND VERBAL EXPRESSIONS

FUTURE TENSE: PUNCTUAL ITERATIVE AND PROGRESSIVE ASPECTS
E.G. brisfidh (+ gach lá)

PROSPECTIVE ASPECT:
SUBST.VB + PREP. chun/ar tí/le + VERBAL NOUN
E.G. Tá Seán chun/le dul abhaile
Bhí Seán ar tí labhairt ...

PROSPECTIVE ASPECT + IMMEDIACY [díreach]
E.G. Tá Seán díreach chun dul abhaile
Tá Seán le dul abhaile direach
Bhí Seán díreach ar tí labhairt

(iii) ADVERBIALS

amárach
feasta
uaidh seo amach
i mbliana
anocht
ar ball
sar i bhfad
gan mhoill
anois
láithreach
maidin/tráthnóna inniu
inniu
chugainn

E.G. An Luan seo chugainn
atá le teacht

(iv) PREPOSITIONS

roimh
i gceann, faoi cheann

5.3.2.6 Present reference

(i) NOMINAL

an t-am i láthair

(ii) ADJECTIVE

láithreach

(iii) VERBS AND VERBAL EXPRESSIONS

PRESENT TENSE, ITERATIVE AND PROGRESSIVE ASPECTS
E.G. briseann
{tá / bíonn} ag briseadh

(iv) ADVERBIALS

inniu [maidin/tráthnóna inniu]
anois
faoi láthair
fós
i mbliana
i láthair
E.G. an t-am i láthair

5.3.2.7 Past reference

(i) NOMINALS

an t-am + atá thart

(ii) VERBS AND VERBAL EXPRESSIONS

PAST TENSE:

(i) PUNCTUAL AND ITERATIVE ASPECTS
E.G. bhris, bhriseadh

AND (ii) PROGRESSIVE ASPECT

E.G. {bhí / bhíodh} ag briseadh

PERFECTIVE/COMPLETIVE ASPECT

(i) SUBST.VB + NP + VERBAL ADJ. + AGENT
E.G. {Tá / Bhí} an gnó déanta ag Seán

AND (ii) SUBST.VB + NP SUBJ. + tar éis/i ndiaidh + NP + a + VERBAL NOUN
E.G. Tá Seán tar éis/i ndiaidh an gnó a dhéanamh

PERFECTIVE/COMPLETIVE ASPECT + IMMEDIACY [direach]
E.G. Tá an gnó díreach déanta ag Seán
Tá Seán díreach {tar éis / i ndiaidh} an gnó a dhéanamh

(iii) ADVERBIALS

inné
fadó
le gairid
aréir
maidin/tráthnóna inniu/inné
anois beag
anois díreach
ó shin
E.G. mi/bliain/seachtain ó shin
caite
E.G. an Luan seo + caite
ata thart
E.G. an t-am atá thart

5.3.2.8 Reference without time focus

(i) VERBS AND VERBAL EXPRESSIONS

REMOTE AND APPROXIMATE ASPECTS OF COPULA

(ii) NO VERB

E.G. Tír gan teanga, tír gan anam
Treise dúchas ná oiliúint

(iii) NO DEFINITIVE VERB

E.G. Máire do dhul ag an siopa
Seán do dhul abhaile

5.3.2.9 Delay

(i) NOMINALS

moill
déanaí

(ii) ADJECTIVES

déanach/mall

(iii) VERBS AND VERBAL EXPRESSIONS

SUBST.VB + déanach/mall
cuir + moill + PREP.P. "ar"
cuir + siar/ar athló

(iv) ADVERBIALS

go déanach/mall

5.3.2.10 Earliness

ADJECTIVES

luath
moch

5.3.2.11 Lateness

ADJECTIVES

déanach
ró-dhéanach

## 5.3.3 Action/event relations

### 5.3.3.1 Agency

(i) SUBJECT
E.G. Bhuail Seán an madra

(ii) PREP. "ag" + NP
E.G. Tá an gnó déanta ag Seán

(iii) IMPERSONAL PASSIVE VERB
E.G. Dúntar an doras

(iv) EMPHASIS/FOCUSSING/RAISING
E.G. B'é Seán a dhún an doras

### 5.3.3.2 Objective

(i) OBJECT
E.G. Bhuail Seán an madra

(ii) SUBJECT OF PASSIVE
E.G. Dúnadh an doras

(iii) INDIRECT OBJECT AS HEAD OF PREP.P.
E.G. Thug me leabhar do Mháire

### 5.3.3.3 Instrumental

(i) DIRECT OBJECT
E.G. D'úsáid sí an eochair chun an doras a oscailt

(ii) SUBJECT
E.G. Ní oibríonn an eochair seo

(iii) PREP. "le"
E.G. D'oscail sí an doras le heochair

### 5.3.3.4 Benefactive

(i) PREP. "do"
E.G. Cheannaigh me leabhar do Mháire

(ii) SUBJECT
E.G. Fuair Máire leabhair uaim

[Cf. 5.2.2 Spatial and temporal notions
5.3.1 Spatial relations]

5.3.3.6 Time

[Cf. 5.2.2 Spatial and temporal notions
5.3.2 Temporal relations]

5.3.3.7 Manner

ADVERBIALS AS LISTED UNDER OTHER HEADINGS

[Cf. 5.2.2 Spatial and temporal notions
5.2.4 Qualitative]

---

5.3.4 Contrastive relations

---

5.3.4.1 Equality/inequality

(i) ADJECTIVES

ionann
neamhionann
céanna
eile
cothrom
míchothrom

(ii) ADVERBIALS

chomh
E.G. chomh mór le
níos + COMPARATIVE ADJ.
E.G. níos mó/lú (+ ná)

(iii) CONJUNCTION

ní hionann agus
E.G. Tá Seán mór, ní hionann agus Máire

### 5.3.4.2 Correspondence/contrast

(i) NOMINALS

difríocht
contrárthacht
cosúlacht

(ii) ADJECTIVES

céanna
éagsuil
cósuil (+ PREP.P. "le")

(iii) VERBS AND VERBAL EXPRESSIONS

SUBST.VB + cosúil + PREP.P "le"

(iv) ADVERBIALS

cosúil (+ PREP.P. "le")
ar nós
chomh- [PREFIX]

---

### 5.3.5 Possessive relations/ownership

---

(i) NOMINALS

seilbh
ATTRIBUTIVE FORM
E.G. hata Sheáin

(ii) VERBS AND VERBAL EXPRESSIONS

COPULA, SUBST.VB AS (iii) BELOW
sealbhaigh

(iii) PREPOSITIONS

le
E.G. Is le Máire an leabhar
ag
E.G. Tá leabhar ag Máire

gan
E.G. Tá Máire gan leabhar

[Cf. 5.1.6 Reference to possession]

---

## 5.3.6 Logical relations

---

### 5.3.6.1 Conjunction

CONJUNCTIONS

agus
ach
chomh maith (+ PREP.P. "le")
oiread

### 5.3.6.2 Disjunction

CONJUNCTION

nó

### 5.3.6.3 Inclusion/exclusion

(i) ADVERBIALS

chomh maith
leis
freisin
ach amháin

(ii) PREPOSITIONS

le
gan

### 5.3.6.4 Reason/cause/purpose

(i) NOMINALS

cúis

fáth
toradh
aidhm

(ii) ADVERBIALS

cén fáth?
conus?
cad chuige?

(iii) PREPOSITIONS

(a) SIMPLE

do

(b) COMPOUND

chun
i gcomhair
mar gheall ar
de bharr
de dheascaibh
de thoradh
d'fhonn

(iv) CONJUNCTIONS

toisc
mar
{os rud é / chun / ionus} + "go" + CLAUSE [DEP.]

5.3.6.5 Effect

(i) NOMINAL

toradh

(ii) VERBS AND VERBAL EXPRESSIONS

COP. + cúis + PREP.P. "le"
SUBST.VB + X + mar thoradh ar

(iii) CONJUNCTIONS

mar sin
sa chaoi + "go" + CLAUSE [DEP.]

[Cf. 5.3.6.4 Reason/cause/purpose]

5.3.6.6 Deduction

CONJUNCTION

dá bhrí sin
mar sin
ar an ábhar sin

5.3.6.7 Condition

(i) VERBS AND VERBAL EXPRESSIONS

CONDITIONAL MOODS

(ii) PREPOSITIONS

le
gan

(iii) CONJUNCTIONS

ma, mura/muna [INDICATIVE]
da, mura/muna [CONDITONAL]

5.3.6.8 Focussing

(i) PREPOSITIONS

maidir + PREP.P. "le"/mar gheall + PREP.P. "ar"
i dtaobh

(ii) CONJUNCTION

ní + ach, ach amháin

(iii) FRONTING

(a) BRINGING OBJECT OF FOCUS TO HEAD OF SENTENCE
E.G. Chuaigh Seán go Luimneach ar an traein
Go Luimneach a chuaigh sé ar an traein
Seán a chuaigh go Luimneach ar an traein
Ar an traein a chuaigh sé go Luimneach

(b) (NEG.) COPULA
E.G. Ní go Luimneach a chuaigh Seán ar an traein
Ba é Seán a chuaigh go Luimneach ar an traein
Is ar an traein a chuaigh Seán go Luimneach

# 6 SPECIFIC NOTIONS

This section of the syllabus lists the specific notions (or meanings) that successful learners of Irish should be able to handle. It is arranged in fourteen sub-sections that together cover the range of situations in which learners should be able to operate and the topics they are likely to want to talk about. The linguistic exponents listed under each of the headings below can readily be multiplied many times over. But this part of the syllabus aims to do no more than offer a selection which can assist in the compilation of a minimum productive (speaking and writing) repertoire appropriate to the needs and interests of individual learners or groups of learners.

## 6.1 PERSONAL IDENTIFICATION

### 6.1.1 Name

ainm (+ PREP.P. "do")
sloinne

céad ainm/ainm baiste
síniú

An t-Uasal (+ E.G. Ó Murchú)
Mac } (+ E.G. Uí Mhurchú)
Bean}
Inion (+ E.C. Ní Mhurchú)

sínigh
cuir
E.G. cuir ainm + PREP.P. "le"

### 6.1.2 Address

seoladh

sráid
bóthar
ascal
plás
slí
céide

cearnóg

cathair
baile (mór)
sráidbhaile
cúige

uimhir
urlár
árasán
teach

NUMERALS
E.G. táim i mo chónaí i/ag (in/ag uimhir a) 6, Sráid ...

An dara hurlár

cónaigh

i + POSS.ADJ. + cónaí

cónaí + PREP.P. "ar" + PREP.P. "ag"/"i" + seoladh

[Cf. 5.2.2.1 Location
5.2.3.1 Number
6.2 House and home,
6.6.3 Politics and international affairs]

---

## 6.1.3 Telephone number

---

teileafón
guthán
táillefón

uimhir ghutháin
códuimhir

[Cf. 5.2.3.1 number]

---

## 6.1.4 Date and place of birth

---

dáta breithe
áit breithe

lá breithe
breithlá

beir, saolaigh

[Cf. 5.2.2.1 Location
5.2.2.4 Point of time
5.2.3.1 Number]

---

### 6.1.5 Age

---

aois
bliain

Cén aois + PERS. PRON.
E.G. Cén aois thu?

Cén aois + "bí" [REL.] + PREP.P. "ag"
E.G. Cén aois atá aige?

NUMERAL + bliain (bliana) d'aois
E.G. Tá sí fiche bliain d'aois

[Cf. 5.2.3.1 Number
5.2.4.1.13 Age]

---

### 6.1.6 Sex

---

fireann
fear
buachaill/garsún

baineann
bean
cailín/girseach/gearrchaile

gnéas

---

### 6.1.7 Marital status

---

pósta
singil
fear céile
bean chéile

baintreach
baintreach fir

pós
geallta/luaite + PREP.P. "le"

colscartha, scartha + PREP.P. "o"/"le"

---

6.1.8 Nationality and origin

---

strainséir/eachtrannach
tír iasachta
ón iasacht

FOR ADJECTIVES AND NOUNS DENOTING NATIONALITY AND NAMES OF COUNTRIES, SEE 6.6.3

[Cf. 5.3.1.4 Origin]

---

6.1.9 Profession, occupation

---

obair
gairm
slí bheatha
post
ceird

déan

FOR NOUNS DENOTING SPECIFIC PROFESSIONS/OCCUPATIONS, SEE 6.4 Trades, Professions, Occupations

---

6.1.10 Employer

---

SEE 6.4.4 Place of work

---

6.1.11 Family

---

SEE 6.6.10 Family life

---

6.1.12 Religion

---

SEE 6.6.7 Religion

## 6.1.13 Likes and dislikes

SEE 4.2.10 Expressing and enquiring about pleasure/displeasure and like/dislike,
4.2.13 Expressing/enquiring about preference,
6.5 Leisure-time activities and entertainment,
6.11 Food and drink

## 6.1.14 Character, temperament

| | |
|---|---|
| cineálta, lách, (caoin) | cneasta, deas |
| cairdiúil | míchairdiúil |
| ciallmhar | míchiallmhar, amaideach |
| stuama | místuama |
| cliste, éirimiúil | neamhéirimiúil, dúr |
| ciúin, socair | aerach, fuinniúil |
| sona, eadromchroíoch | dubhach, brónach, gruama |
| taitneamhach | míthaitneamhach |
| dícheallach, dúthrachtach | leisciúil |
| ámharach | míámharach |
| dáiríre | glic |
| deaslámhach | ciotach |
| misniúil, cróga | faiteach |
| suimiuil, deisbhéalach | leadránach |
| umhal | ardnósach, bródúil, mórtasach |
| fáilteach | doicheallach |
| fial, flaithiúil | suarach, sprionlaithe |
| foighneach | mífhoighneach |
| soineanta, neamhurchóideach | soiniciúil, mailíseach |
| iontaobhach | neamhiontaobhach |
| macánta, ionraic | mímhacánta, mí-ionraic |
| cainteach, cabanta | neamhchainteach, tostach |
| (dea-)múinte, (dea-)béasach | mímhúinte, drochbheasach |
| réasúnta | míréasunta |
| réchúiseach | údarásach |
| féinmhuinineach | cúthaileach, neirbhíseach |
| fiosrach | fuarchúiseach |

drochdhuine, amadán, óinseach, dúramán

[Cf. 5.2.4.2 Personal]

## 6.1.15 Health - parts of the body, illnesses, ailments

ceann
aghaidh
clár éadain

súile [PL.]
srón
béal
beola [PL.]
smig
cluasa [PL.]
leicne [PL.]
gruanna [PL.]
fiacla [PL.]
teanga
scornach
muineál
guaillí [PL.]

lámha [PL.]
méara [PL.]
ingne [PL.]
cosa [PL.]
uillinn [PL.]
glúine [PL.]
troithe [PL.]
géaga [PL.]
craiceann/cneas
cnámh
fuil
inchinn
matáin [PL.]
nearóga [PL.]

guaillí [PL.]
cliabh
croí
scamhóga [PL.]
droim
bolg
goile
ae
dubháin [PL.]

tinneas breoiteacht
tinneas goile, tinneas cinn, tinneas scornaigh, tinneas fiacaile
pian
slaghdán
taom
fliú
casacht
sraoth
fiabhras
niúmóine

bruitíneach
gris
triuch

eitinn
ailse

---

### 6.1.16 Daily routine

---

dúisigh
éirigh
nigh
bearr
gléas/cuir + NP + POSS.ADJ. + cuid éadaí + PREP.P. "ar"
ith bricfeasta/lón/dinnéar
ól

fág an teach
tiomáin
téigh ar scoil/ag obair
tar/fill abhaile
lig scíth
téigh a luí/a chodladh
codail
téigh ag siopadóireacht

[Cf. 6.3 Education
6.4 Trade, profession, occupation
6.5 Leisure-time activities and entertainment
6.7.2 Public transport]

---

### 6.1.17 Special abilities and achievements

---

in ann/ábalta/ar chumas ...
an-mhaith chuig/ag ...
bua + DEF.ART. + NP [GENITIVE] + PREP.P. "ag"

[Cf. 6.3 Education
6.4 Trade, profession, occupation
6.5 Leisure-time activities and entertainment
6.11.8 Preparation and cooking]

---

### 6.1.18 Posture and general condition

---

seas
i + POSS.ADJ. + seasamh

suigh
i + POSS.ADJ. + suí

luigh
i + POSS.ADJ. + luí

i + POSS.ADJ. + codladh

ar + POSS.ADJ. + glúine

{ocras, tart, tuirse, codladh} + PREP.P "ar"

te
fuar
sláintiúil, easláintiúil
láidir
lag/lagbhríoch

go maith, dona

ag dul ar aghaidh go maith/dona

## 6.2 HOUSE AND HOME

### 6.2.1 Region (including flora and fauna)

ceantar
réigiún
cúige, condae
baile fearainn

tuath
sliabh
cnoc
gleann

machaire
portach
riasc
foraois
coill

uisce
abhainn
farraige
cois farraige

cósta

trá
gaineamh
oileán

talamh
carraig
canáil

crann
craobh
duilleog
géag
sceach
tor

bláth
planda
bachlóg
gas
fiaile

[Cf. 6.8 Farming and rural life
6.9 Urban life]

---

## 6.2.2 Types of accommodation

---

teach
árasán
bloc
teach lóistín

teach aonair
teach leathscoite
óstán/teach ósta/óstlann
caisleán
teach aonair

seallaí
foirgneamh

[Cf. 6.1.2 Address]

---

## 6.2.3 Rent, services

---

úinéir
tiarna talún
fear/bean tí
tiononta
cíos

léas

lig, tóg + ar cíos

uisce
leictreachas
guthán/teileafón
téamh lárnach

teilifís
raidió
ola
gás

sorn
brosna
gual
móin

oscail
dún
las
múch

[Cf. 5.2.4.3.1 Value and price
6.12 Public and professional services]

---

## 6.2.4 Rooms and amenities

---

seomra
seomra suite
seomra bia
seomra folctha
seomra leapa

halla
leithreas
cistin
cúlchistin
garáiste

áiléar
urlár

ardaitheoir
staighre
balla

doras
fuinneog
síleáil

matal
tine

---

## 6.2.5 Household equipment, furniture, bedclothes

---

troscán
bord
cathaoir
cathaoir uilleach
tolg

cornchlár
cófra
leaba
cith
folcadh

scathán
lampa
folúsghlantóir
meaisín níocháin
triomadóir
cuisneoir

teilifíseán
raidió
seinnteoir céirníní

clog
clog aláraim

luaithreán
vása

raiditheoir
dallóg
cuirtíní [PL.]

brat urláir

tarraiceán
seilf

bráillín
ceannadhart
tocht
pluid, blaincéad

[Cf. 6.11.12 Kitchen utensils and tableware]

## 6.2.6 Pets

peata
ainmhí
madra
coileán
cat
piscín

éan
iasc órga
pearóid

coinín
canáraí

## 6.2.7 Garden

gairdín
garraí
fál
sceach
tor/tom
spáid
sluasaid
píce

féar
faiche
bláth
bláthcheapach
cosán
cré
lomaire faiche
meaisín

crann toraidh
crann úll
piorróg
glasraí
torthaí

[Cf. 6.2.1 Region, including characteristic flora and fauna
6.8.7 Farming activities]

### 6.2.8 Household and garden pests

cuileog
foiche/puch
beach
feithid

seilide
luch
francach

## 6.3 EDUCATION

### 6.3.1 School organization

scoil
bunscoil
meanscoil
ceardscoil
pobalscoil
scoil chuimsitheach
coláiste

múinteoir
máistir
máistreás
príomhoide
ardmháistir
ardmháistreás

múinteoireacht
rang
mac léinn
dalta (scoile)
pionós
smacht

bliain
cúrsa

sóisir [PL.]
sinsir [PL.]

sóisearach [ADJ.]
sinsearach [ADJ.]

múin
foghlaim
déan staidéar + PREP. P. "ar"

---

## 6.3.2 School buildings and facilities

---

seomra (seomra an cheoil ETC.)
leabharlann
saotharlann

halla
clós
oifig
leithreas

[Cf. 6.2.4 Rooms and amenities
6.5.3 Reading
6.5.7 Sports and keep-fit
6.11.11 Eating and drinking out]

---

## 6.3.3 Classroom furniture and equipment

---

seomra ranga
deasc
suíochán
stól
binse
bosca brúscair

clár dubh
léarscáil
solas [PL. soilsí]
téipthaifeadan
ríomhaire
uasteilgeoir

[Cf. 6.2.5 Household equipment, furniture, bedclothes, etc.
6.5.6 Music
6.5.8 Television and radio
6.5.9 Cinema, theatre, opera, concert]

## 6.3.4 Students' and teachers' materials

páipéar
peann
peann luaidhe
riail
dúch

leabhar
cóipleabhar
téacsleabhar
mála (scoile)

cailc
ceirt
glantóir

## 6.3.5 School curriculum

siollabas
clár
cúrsa
ábhar
teanga
litríocht

stair
tíreolaíocht
eacnamaíocht
eacnamaíocht bhaile
cuntasaíocht
eagrú gnó
ealaín
ceol
reiligiún
saoránaíocht
corpoideachas

eolaíocht
bitheolaíocht
fisic
ceimic
matamaitic
clóscríbhneoireacht
adhmadóireacht
miotalóireacht
gairmthreoir

[Cf. 6.13.2 Names of languages]

## 6.3.6 Exams, qualifications, diplomas

scrúdú (scríofa, béil)
meánteistiméireacht
ardteistiméireacht
scrúdú máithreánach
teastas
dioplóma
céim
cáilíocht

triail
scrúdú iontrála
scrúdú deireanach
tuairisc

éirigh + PREP. P. "le" [3RD PERS.SING. ONLY]
teip + PREP. P. "ar" [3RD PERS.SING. ONLY]

## 6.3.7 Daily routine in school

tionól
rang
ceacht
amchlár
briseadh
obair bhaile
obair scríofa/phraiticiúil

sos
lón
am lóin

staidéar
foghlaim

foghlaim
déan staidéar + PREP. P. "ar"
léigh
scríobh
buail (E.G. clog)

### 6.3.8 Organization of school year

scoilbhliain
téarma
lá saoire
laethanta saoire [E.G. + na Nollag/na Cásca/an tSamhraidh]

### 6.3.9 Other places of learning and terms and topics related to education

naíonra
naíscoil
ollscoil
coláiste teicneolaíochta

rang oíche
mac léinn
ollamh
léachtóir
tráchtas
leabhar tagartha
brainse
eide scoile

oideachas
bunoideachas
meánoideachas
iarbhunoideachas
ardoideachas

An t-Údarás um Ardoideachas
Comhairle Náisiúnta na gCáilíochtaí Oideachais

## 6.4 TRADES, PROFESSIONS, OCCUPATIONS

### 6.4.1 Trades, professions, occupations - general

oibrí
fostaí
fostóir
ceardchumann

stiúrthóir
bainisteoir
saoiste

[SPECIFIC VOCABULARY UNDER OTHER HEADINGS
E.G. múinteoir UNDER 6.3.1 School organization]

### 6.4.2 Training

oiliúint
cúrsa oiliúna

printíseach
printíseacht

ANCO: An Chomhairle Oiliúna

oil

### 6.4.3 Looking for work, prospects

obair
post
fostaíocht
slí bheatha
fógra
folúntas

bí + NP + ag lorg oibre
cuir isteach ar phost
faigh post
faigh ardú céime
bris as post
scaoil le hoibrí
bí + NP + fostaithe/dífhostaithe
fostaigh

gníomhaireacht fostaíochta
An tSeirbhís Náisiúnta Daonchumhachta

---

**6.4.4 Place of work**

---

ionad/áit oibre
láithreán tógála
ceardlann

oifig

[SEE UNDER OTHER HEADINGS
E.G.scoil UNDER 6.3.1 School organization]

---

**6.4.5 Conditions of work**

---

uaireanta oibre
ragobair
lánaimseartha
páirtaimseartha

lá saor
laethanta saoire
deireadh seachtaine

[Cf. 4.2.6 Expressing and enquiring about ability/inability
4.2.10 Expressing and enquiring about pleasure/displeasure and like/dislike
4.2.18 Expressing interest/enquiring about interest
5.2.4.3 Evaluative]

---

**6.4.6 Income**

---

ioncam
tuarastal
pá
teacht isteach
ardú pá/tuarastail

cáin (ioncaim)
leas sóisialach
aoisliúntas
asbhaintí

íoc
tuill ... in aghaidh na seachtaine/na míosa
íoc mar a thuillir
árachas sóisialach pá-choibhneasta

---

### 6.4.7 Retirement

---

scor
scor éigeantach
pinsean

éirigh as post
scoir (duine) as post

## 6.5 LEISURE-TIME ACTIVITIES AND ENTERTAINMENT

---

### 6.5.1 Leisure-time activities and entertainment - general

---

caitheamh aimsire
spórt

sos
scíth

bain taitneamh + PREP. P. "as"
taitin + PREP. P. "le"

[Cf. 4.2.6 Expressing and enquiring about ability/inability
4.2.10 Expressing and enquiring about pleasure/displeasure and like/dislike
4.2.13 Expressing/enquiring about preference
5.2.4.3.8 Successfulness/unsuccessfulness,
5.2.4.3.10 Capacity/incapacity]

---

### 6.5.2 Pocket money

---

airgead póca

[Cf. 5.2.3.1 Number
6.4.6 Income]

## 6.5.3 Reading

léamh
léitheoireacht
leabhar
údar
scríbhneoir

úrscéal
gearrscéal
scéal bleachtaireachta
finscéal

leabharlann
siopa leabhar

[Cf. 6.6.9 Mass media, advertising and press
6.10.8 Shopping for newspapers, magazines, books]

## 6.5.4 Arts and crafts

fuáil
cniotáil
bróidnéireacht
olann
éadach
snáthaid
snáth

gléas
casúr
siosúr

líníocht
potaireacht
péintéireacht
grianghrafadóireacht
dearadh
dealbhóireacht

Bantracht na Tuaithe

fuaigh
tóg grianghraf
dear
cniotáil
dealbhaigh

## 6.5.5 Games

cluichí [PL.]
cluiche ceannais
cluiche leathcheannais

cártaí [PL.]
ficheall
táiplis

Cumann Luthchleas Gael

imir cluiche

## 6.5.6 Music

ceol (traidisiúnta, clasaiceach)
popcheol
snagcheol
amhrán
amhránaí
ceoltóir

grúpa
banna
ceolann
ceolfhoireann
cumadóir

gléas ceoil/uirlis cheoil/ionstraim
ceirnín
fleá
fleá cheoil

Comhaltas Ceoltóiri Éireann

seinn
can

[Cf. 6.5.8 Television and radio]

## 6.5.7 Sports and keep-fit

spórt
cluiche
lúthchleas

aclaíocht
rás

foireann
páirc
liathróid

cúl
cúilín
scór
imreoir
réiteoir

iománaíocht
peil
camógaíocht
sacar
rugbaí
galf
leadóg
hacaí
cispheil
rothaíocht, rothaí
dornálaíocht, dornalai

camán
bata
maide
raicéad

cúrsa
ráschúrsa
marcach

linn snámha
culaith snámha
síeáil uisce

imrigh
tabhair/buail cic + PREP. P. "ar"
siúil
buail [E.G. liathroid] (+ PREP. P. "le")
rith
téigh + ag bádóireacht/seoltóireacht/marcaíocht
snámh

bí + NP + POSS.ADJ. + ball + de
E.G. Tá sé ina bhall ...

## 6.5.8 Television and radio

teilifís
raidió
{bealach / stáisiún} + raidió/teilifíse
clár
fógraíocht
craolachán
athchraoladh

lucht {féachana / éisteachta}

léiritheoir
craoltóir
láithreoir
nuacht
scannán
réamhfhaisnéis na haimsire
sraithscéal

téipthaifeadán
seinnteoir céirníní

Raidió Telefís Éireann
Raidió na Gaeltachta

cuir (an teilifís/raidió) ar siúl
múch

craol
cuir i láthair
léirigh

feic
clois, éist

## 6.5.9 Cinema, theatre, opera, concerts

scannán
dráma
ceolchoirm
ceoldráma
ceolchoiméide
seó
geamaireacht

pictiúrlann

amharclann

oifig na dticéad
balcóin
radharc
freastalaí
síneadh láimhe

drámaíocht
scannánaíocht
aisteoireacht
scáileán
léiriú
stáitse

aisteoir
damhsóir
rinceoir
amhránaí
ceolfhoireann
réalta scannán

léirmheas
léirmheastóir

Amharclann na Mainistreach
An Ceoláras Náisiúnta
Aos Dána, cnuas

cuir (áit/suíochán) in áirithe
glac páirt + PREP. P. "i"
léirigh

téigh + PREP. P. "ag"

---

6.5.10 Museums, galleries, exhibitions

---

iarsmalann
áiléar
taispeántas

dealbh
dealbhóir
dealbhóireacht
busta

péintéir
pictiúr
ealaíontóir
ealaín
na healaíona uaisle

## 6.5.11 Historic buildings and national parks

caisleán
mainistir
séipéal/eaglais
ardeaglais
páirc náisúnta

{ionad / duine} stairiúil
ailtire
ailtireacht
clú agus cáil + PREP. P. "ar"

téigh ar cuairt + PREP. P. "chuig"
tabhair cuairt + PREP. P. "ar"

[Cf. 6.7.9 Holidays]

## 6.5.12 Dancing

rince/damhsa
disco
céilí

páirtí/páirtnéir
banna ceoil

déan rince
damhsaigh

[Cf. 6.5.6 Music]

## 6.5.13 Parties

cóisir
comóradh/ceiliúradh
féasta

cuideachta/comhluadar
cuireadh
aoi

tabhair cuireadh + PREP. P "do"
ceiliúir

[Cf. 6.5.6 Music
6.5.12 Dancing
6.11 Food and drink]

---

## 6.5.14 Youth organizations

---

club
cumann
brú
ball

gasóga [PL.]
banóglaigh [PL.]

POSS.ADJ. + ball + PREP.P. "de"

---

## 6.5.15 Circus and carnival

---

sorcas
áilteoir/amhlóir
gleacaí/cleasaí
cleas

carnabhal
féile

[Cf. 6.5.13 Parties]

---

## 6.5.16 Seaside

---

farraige/muir
uisce
tonn
taoide
trá
gaineamh

lag trá
lán mara
carraig
cladach
dumhach

[Cf. 6.5.7 Sports and keep-fit
6.7.9 Holidays]

### 6.5.17 Special interests

éigse
féile
fleá

SEE ALSO LIST OF IRISH LANGUAGE ORGANIZATIONS GIVEN IN, FOR EXAMPLE, Conradh na Gaeilge, Eolaire Gaeilge

## 6.6 INTELLECTUAL AND SOCIAL TOPICS

### 6.6.1 Ecology

éiceolaí
éiceolaíocht
timpeallacht
dúlra

caomhnú
truailliú
nádúr
nádúrtha

truailligh
caomhnaigh
sábháil
tarrtháil

[Cf. 6.2.1 Region, including characteristic flora and fauna]

### 6.6.2 Industry and commerce

tionscal
tionsclaíoch
trácht áil, trádáil
gnó
fear gnó
deantús
monarcha
comhlacht

stiúrthóir
ceannasaí

táirge, táirgí [PL.]
easpórtáil
iompórtáil
caiteachas
earraí
ioncam
airgeadas
brabach
infheistiú
malartán airgid
scar

fuinneamh
gual
móin
ola
leictreachas
gás

táirg
déan
allmhairigh/iompórtail
onnmhairigh/easpórtail
infheistigh

---

## 6.6.3 Politics and international affairs

---

polaiteoir
polaitíocht
páirtí polaitíochta
eite dheas
eite chlé
lár
ceannaire
móramh
freasúra

toghchán, olltoghchán, saorthoghcháin [PL.]
vóta
vótáil
iarrthóir
pobal
tuairim an phobail
suirbhé

togh
vótáil
déan suirbhé

náisiún, náisiúnta, náisiúnachas
poblacht, poblachtánach
daonlathas, daonlathach, daonlathaí
sóisialachas, sóisialaí
cumannachas, cumannaí,
coimeádachas, coimeádach
liobrálachas, liobrálaí

stát
tír
domhan, domhanda
Eoraip, Eorpach
Meiriceá (Thuaidh/Theas)
Meiriceánach
mór-roinn
idirnáisiúnta

dearcadh
seasamh
rún

cogadh
géarchéim
namhaid
comhghuaillí
ionsuí
buama

diúracháin
airm núicléacha
treallchogaíocht
sceimhlitheoir, sceimhlitheoireacht

troid
ionsaigh
scaoil

buaigh
feallmharaigh

| | |
|---|---|
| An Áise | Áiseach |
| An Astráil | Astrálach |
| An Afraic | Afraiceach |
| Éire | Éireannach |
| Sasana | Sasanach |
| An Bhreatain Bheag | Breatnach |
| Albain | Albanach |
| An Bhreatain | Briotanach |
| An Fhrainc | Francach |
| An Ghearmáin | Gearmánach |
| An Eilvéis | Eilvéiseach |
| An Iodáil | Iodálach |
| An Bheilg | Beilgeach |
| An Spáinn | Spáinneach |
| An Phortaingéil | Portaingéalach |

| | |
|---|---|
| Lucsamburg | Lucsamburgach |
| An Ollain | Ollannach |
| An Ísiltír | Isiltíreach |
| An Danmhairg | Danmhargach |
| An Ioruaidh | Ioruach |
| An tSualainn | Sualannach |
| An Ghréig | Gréagach |
| An Pholainn | Polannach |
| An Rúis | Rúiseach |
| An tSín | Síneach |
| An tSeapáin | Seapánach |
| Na Stáit Aontaithe | |
| Ceanada | Ceanadach |
| An t-Oirthear | |
| An Meán-Oirthear | |

Comhairle na hEorpa
Na Náisiúin Aontaithe
An Cómhargadh

Fianna Fail
Fine Gael
Páirtí an Lucht Oibre
Páirtí na n-Oibrithe
Neamhspleáchach, Neamhspleáchaigh [PL.]

[Cf. HANDBOOK Maidir le do litir ..., Aguisíní]

---

## 6.6.4 Government organization and administration

---

rialtas
Tithe an Rialtais
rialtas/údarás áitiúil
státseirbhís
státseirbhíseach
seirbhís phoiblí
maorlathas
maorlathaí

uachtarán
Áras an Uachtaráin
taoiseach
rí, banríon
dáil
teachta (dála)
seanadóir
aire
  E.G. Aire Airgeadais
roinn
  E.G. Roinn an Taoisigh

[Cf. HANDBOOK Maidir le do litir ..., pp.16f.]

comhairle condae
comhairleoir
bardas
méara

Bord na Gaeilge
Údarás na Gaeltachta
Gaeleagras na Seirbhise Poibli

---

### 6.6.5 Science and technology

---

eolaíocht
eolaí
teicneolaíocht
teicneolaí
teicneoir
saotharlann

triail
teoiric
leictreonaic [PL.], leictreonach [ADJ.]
ríomhaire
dul chun cinn

[Cf. 6.3.5 School curriculum]

---

### 6.6.6 Community activity

---

pobal
grúpa
cumann

eagraíocht/eagras
coiste
ball

eagraigh

---

### 6.6.7 Religion

---

creideamh
reiligiún
Dia
séipéal/eaglais
ardeaglais

clochar
mainistir

cléir
sagart
ministir/ministéir
bean rialta
easpag
cairdinéal
pápa

aifreann
seirbhís
paidir
soiscéal
naomh
naofa
aingeal
neamh
ifreann
diabhal

ceiliúir
freastail
creid
guigh
léigh (+ aifreann)

[Cf. 6.1.12 Religion
6.12.12 Churches and charitable organizations]

---

## 6.6.8 Crime

---

coir
coirpeach
coirpeacht
gadaí
goid
gadaíocht
robáil
robálaí

ionsaí/fogha
dunmharú
feallmharú
fuadach
fuadaitheoir
foréigean
éigniú
slad
calaois

maraigh
dúnmharaigh
robáil
goid
éignigh
fuadaigh

cúisí
ciontach, neamhchiontach [ADJ.]
breith
pionós
fíneáil

cúisigh
tabhair breith
gearr pionós
daor

[Cf. 6.12.4 Police
6.12.6 The law]

---

## 6.6.9 Mass media, advertising and press

---

preas
fógraíocht
poiblíocht
bolscaireacht
irisleabhar
tréimhseachán
teideal

stiúideó
léiritheoir
ceamara
soilsiú
miocrafón
fuaim

nuachtán
iris, iriseoir
alt
fógra

leathanach
cinnteidil
grianghraf

colún
colúnaí
tuairisceoir, tuarisc, tuarascáil
eagarthóir
eagarfhocal

léitheoir

feic
clois/éist
léigh

[Cf. 6.5.8 Television and radio]

---

## 6.6.10 Family life

---

clann
teaghlach
muintir
gaol
breith
pósadh
lánúin
tuismitheoir/tuiste
páiste, leanbh, naionan
glúin
cúpla
leathchúpla
géaga ginealaigh
armas
suaitheantas

athair
máthair
mac
iníon
deartháir
deirfiúr
fear céile
bean chéile
seanathair
seanmháthair
uncail
aintín
nia
neacht

garmhac
gariníon
col ceathrar/seisear/ochtar
deartháir céile
deirfiúr chéile
leaschlann
leasathair
leasmháthair
leasmhac
leasiníon
leasdeartháir

leasdeirfiúr

beir
pós

### 6.6.11 Friends and relationships

cara
compánach
cairdeas
cion
gean
grá
ceanúil [ADJ.]

gráigh
réitigh + PREP. P "le"
cuir aithne + PREP. P. "ar"

bí + NP + {i ngrá / i dteagmháil / mór} + PREP.P. "le"

### 6.6.12 Social structure

gréasán sóisialta
aicme (shóisialta)
an uasaicme
an mheánaicme
an íosaicme
an lucht oibre

### 6.6.13 Youth

óg
ógánach

an óige
an t-aos óg

déagóir

Slógadh
Ógras
Feachtas
An Biúró Óige

[Cf. 6.5.14 Youth organizations]

---

## 6.6.14 Old age

---

sean
seanóir
seanaois

seanduine
seanfhear
seanbhean

téigh + in aois
éirigh + sean [ADJ.]

[Cf. 6.4.7 Retirement]

---

## 6.6.15 Health

---

sláinte
sláintiúil
seirbhís sláinte

árachas sláinte
árachas sóisialta

[Cf. 6.1.15 Health - parts of the body, illnesses
6.7.5 Insurance
6.10.6 Shopping for medical supplies
6.12.8 Doctor
6.12.9 Dentist
6.12.10 Hospital
6.12.11 Tax and social security etc.]

---

## 6.6.16 Fashion

---

faisean
san fhaisean
i vóc

mainicín
dearthóir éadaigh
déantóir éadaigh

[Cf. 6.10.4 Shopping for clothes]

### 6.6.17 Disasters

tubaiste
scrios/loit

tine/dóiteán
pléascadh
gorta
crith talún

[Cf. 6.1.15 Health - parts of the body, illnesses
6.7.12 Accidents and breakdowns]

## 6.7 TRAVEL AND TRANSPORT

### 6.7.1 Private transport

feithicil
carr/gluaisteán
rothar
gluaisrothar

tiománaí
paisinéir

tiomáin
gluais
scoith
maolaigh (luas)
páirceáil
stiuirigh

### 6.7.2 Public transport

bus
traein
eitleán
bád
bád farantóireachta
long
tacsaí

leoraí
iompar

stáisiún (traenach/bus)
stad bus/tacsaí
aerfort
calafort
caladh
duganna [PL.]

tiománaí
paisinéir
píolóta
aeróstach
captaen
stiúrthóir
mairnéalach
criú
maor
fostaí

taistealaí
turas/aistear
eolas, oifig eolais
seomra feithimh
treo
ardán
carráiste
eitilt
bealach isteach
bealach amach
rúidbhealach

Córas Iompair Eireann
Aer Lingus

taistil
faigh (bus, traein)
fág
sroich
téigh + ar bord
tuirling
caill (bus ETC.)
fan (+ PREP. P. "le")

---

## 6.7.3 Fares, tickets

---

oifig na dticéad
ticéad (singil/fillte, seachtaine/míosa)
táille
taisteal (céad ghrád/dara grád)
lacáiste

éarlais
suíochán

cuir + in áirithe

[Cf. 5.2.3.1 Number
5.2.4.3.1 Value and price]

---

## 6.7.4 Luggage

---

bagáiste
mála
cás
mála droma

freastalaí
tralaí
barra bagáiste

lipéad
admháil
earraí caillte

iompair

[Cf. 5.2.2.3 Size
5.2.4.1.3 Weight]

---

## 6.7.5 Insurance

---

árachas (saoil, sláinte, dóiteáin)
árachóir

cuir + faoi árachas
árachaigh

---

## 6.7.6 Traffic

---

trácht
soilse tráchta
brú tráchta
coisí
trasnú coisithe
cosán

páirceáil

cosc ar pháirceáil
méadar páirceála, áit pháirceála
teorainn luais
bealach aon treo
crios tarrthála

páirceáil

---

## 6.7.7 Finding one's way

---

léarscáil
treo
bealach
treoir

casadh
crosaire
coirnéal
droichead

cas, iompaigh
téigh ... ar dheis, ar clé, díreach (ar aghaidh),
suas, síos, siar, soir, thar, trasna
tóg (E.G. bothar X)
lean gabh
caill téigh amú/ar seachrán/ar strae

[Cf. 6.1.2 Address
5.2.2.1 Location
5.3.1 Spatial relations]

---

## 6.7.8 Travel agents and tourist information

---

oifig fáilte
oifig eolais
bróisiúr
turas/aistear

gníomhaireacht taistil
gníomhaire taistil
treoraí

Bord Fáilte

## 6.7.9 Holidays

laethanta saoire
turasóir/cuairteoir
thar lear
ag an mbaile
dath gréine

An Óige

bí/téigh + ar laethanta saoire
taisteal
snámh
síobsiúl

[Cf. 6.5 Leisure-time activities and entertainment]

## 6.7.10 Hotels and camping sites

teach ósta/óstán
teach aíochta
lóistín oíche
brú óige
carbhán
láthair champála

seomra dúbailte/singil
le seomra folctha, le cith
le teilifíseán
le guthán/teileafón
bunurlár
céad urlár [ETC.]

seomra bia
tolglann
beár/deochlann
leithreas
seomra níocháin
mála codlata
puball

ardaitheoir
admháil
óstóir
fáilteoir
doirseoir
freastalaí
cailín aimsire

campáil
cuir + in áirithe
cláraigh
íoc (bille)

---

## 6.7.11 Entering and leaving a country

---

pas
víosa
cárta aitheantais
cáipéis
cáipéisí taistil
ceadaithe
cosctha

teorainn
custam
oifigeach custaim
dleacht chustaim
admháil

admhaigh
malartaigh

---

## 6.7.12 Accidents and breakdowns

---

timpiste/taisme/tionóisc (+ bóthair)
iombhualadh
drochbhail

créacht/cneá
gan aithne gan urlabhra
cnámh as alt

roth pollta
inneall as riocht

cuir (+ fuil)
gortaigh
bris (+ cnámh, cos, ETC.)
tit
loit
buail + in aghaidh/i gcoinne + NP [GENITIVE]
gearr
dóigh
clis (+ carr ETC.)

[Cf. 6.12.4 Police
6.12.7 Fire service

6.12.8 Doctor
6.12.10 Hospital]

---

### 6.7.13 Garage facilities

---

garáiste
stáisiún peitril, caidéil pheitril
peitreal
ola

áiseanna garáiste
meicneoir
téad/rópa/barra tarraingthe

cuir caoi/deis + PREP.P. "ar"
deisigh

[Cf. 6.10.2 Repairs and services]

## 6.8 FARMING AND RURAL LIFE

---

### 6.8.1 Farming and rural life - general

---

feirmeoireacht
talmhaíocht
curadóireacht
déiríocht
foraoiseacht
feirmeoireacht mheasctha
graífheirm

feirm
(talamh) bán
gabháltas
féarach
ithir/cré

Macra na Tuaithe
Macra na Feirme
Bantracht na Tuaithe

### 6.8.2 Varieties of land

talamh ard/íseal
talamh curaíochta/sléibhteach/bocht
(talamh) intíre
machaire/má
portach
gleann
cois farraige
riasc
creig

### 6.8.3 Livestock

capall (stail), láir, searrach
tarbh, bó, lao/gamhain
gabhar, minseach, meannán
reithe, caora, uan
muc, cráin, banbh
asal

éanlaith feirme
coileach, cearc, sicín
gandal, gé, góislín
bardal, lacha
turcaí

stoc
stoc seasc
beithíoch
bullán

### 6.8.4 Crops

barr
fómhar
torthaí [PL.]
glasraí [PL.]
prátaí [PL.]

féar
cruithneacht
coirce
arbhar
eorna
seagal

biatas
min bhuí

[Cf. 6.11 Food and drink]

---

### 6.8.5 Tools and machinery

---

uirlis
ráca
píce
sábh
sluasaid
spáid/ramhainn
tua
speal

inneall
inneall (bainte, buailte, crúite)
innealra
tarracóir
leantóir
céachta
bráca

---

### 6.8.6 Buildings

---

teach feirme
cró na mbó/muc/gcearc
scioból
stábla
déirí
seid/both
gráinseach

---

### 6.8.7 Activities

---

meitheal

saothraigh (talamh, barra)
cuir (síol ETC.)
fás
rómhair
treabhaigh
bain (fear, fomhar ETC.)
leasaigh

beathaigh
tóg
aoirigh
lom (caora)
crúigh/bligh

---

### 6.8.8 Market

---

margadh
aonach
comharchumann

[Cf. 6.10 Shopping]

---

### 6.8.9 Agricultural economy

---

deontas (+ stáit)
fóirdheontas
comhairleoir talmhaíochta

An Cómhargadh
An Foras Talúntais
ACOT: An Chomhairle Oiliúna Talmhaíochta

[Cf. 5.2.3.1 Number
5.2.4.3.1 Value and price
6.4.6 Income
6.12.3 Bank]

---

### 6.8.10 Fishing

---

iasc, iascaire, iascaireacht
bád iascaigh
slat iascaigh
dorú
trealamh iascaireachta
iasc sliogáin

trálaer
líontán
seilg
lasta
pota gliomaigh
leac oighir

feirm éisc

muireolaíocht
saothrú na mara

curach
naomhóg

Bord Iascaigh Mhara

[Cf. 6.5.16 Seaside
6.11.2 Meat, fish]

## 6.9 URBAN LIFE

### 6.9.1 Urban development

cathair
bruachbhaile
baile (mór)
sráidbhaile

ceantar cónaithe/tionsclaíoch/trádála
eastát tithíochta
duganna [PL.]

áiseanna
foirgneamh
ailtire, ailtireacht

lár
sráid
bóthar
cearnóg

pleanáil (bhaile)
pleanadóir baile
cead pleanála
comhairleoir baile

### 6.9.2 Industry

tionsclaíocht
tionscal
monarcha

[Cf. 6.6.2 Industry and commerce]

### 6.9.3 Entertainment and night life

[Cf. 6.5 Leisure-time activities and entertainment]

### 6.9.4 Parks and gardens, zoo

páirc (phoiblí)
gairdín
luibhghairdín
bláthcheapach
scardán
binse

sú/gairdín ainmhithe
eilifint
leon
tíogar
béar
moncaí
nathair

[Cf. 6.2.1 Region, including characteristic flora and fauna]

## 6.10 SHOPPING AND SERVICE INDUSTRIES

### 6.10.1 Shopping - general

siopa
siopadóir
custaiméir
freastalaí
cuntar
ceannaí
margadh
ollmhargadh

ionad siopadóireachta
siopa grósaera/búistéara/báicéara/glasraí/éadaí/tobac/leabhar/cruaearraí/ilranna

tralaí
seilf
scipéad
ardaitheoir
staighre creasa/beo
sladmhargadh
saor-reic
airgead

ar oscalt
dúnta

ceannaigh
díol

---

## 6.10.2 Repairs and services

---

deisiú
deisiúchán
ionad níocháin
tirimghlanadh

gruagaire
radharceolaí
gréasaí
táilliúir, maintín

deisigh
cóirigh
nigh
glan

gearr
bearr
fuaigh

---

## 6.10.3 Shopping for food and drink

---

bia
deoch

[Cf. 6.10.1 Shopping - general
6.11 Food and drink]

## 6.10.4 Shopping for clothes

éadach
éadaí [PL.]
fo-éadaí [PL.]
culaith éadaí

gúna
sciorta
blús
geansaí
cairdeagan
ciarsúr

cóta
seaicéad/casóg
bríste/treabhsar
léine
carabhat
stocaí

bróga
cuaráin
buataisí

hata
caipín
scairf
miteoga/lamhainní [PL.]

toise
tomhas/miosúr
ábhar

olann
bréidín
cadás
leathar
níolón
plaisteach
nádúrtha [ADJ.]
sintéiseach [ADJ.]

triail
cuir + PREP.P. "ar"
bain + PREP.P "de"
tomhais
caith
gléas

[Cf. 5.2.2.3 Size and volume
5.2.4.1.11 Texture

5.2.4.1.12 Colour
5.2.4.1.14 Material]

---

## 6.10.5 Shopping for household goods

---

[Cf. 6.2.5 Household equipment, furniture, bedclothes
6.11.12 Kitchen utensils and tableware]

---

## 6.10.6 Shopping for medical supplies

---

póitigéir
siopa póitigéara
oideas (dochtúra)
leigheas

aspairín
peallaire
druga
uinnimint
bindealán

---

## 6.10.7 Shopping for writing materials

---

páipéar litreach
cárta poist
clúdach (litreach)

stáiseanóir/stáiseanóireacht

[Cf. 6.3.4 Students' and teachers' materials]

---

## 6.10.8 Shopping for newspapers, magazines, books

---

siopa/both nuachtán
eagrán

i gcló
as cló

[Cf. 6.5.3 Reading
6.6.9 Mass media, advertising and press]

### 6.10.9 Prices

praghas
luach

costasúil/daor
saor
réasúnta

cosain

[Cf. 5.2.3.1 Number
5.2.4.3.1 Value and price
6.10.1 Shopping - general]

## 6.11 FOOD AND DRINK

### 6.11.1 Food and drink - general

bia
deoch

ith
ól

### 6.11.2 Meat, fish

feoil
stéig
gríscín
laofheoil
mairteoil
caoireoil
uaineoil

muiceoil
bagún
liamhás
slisín (bagúin)
ispín
putóg dhubh/bhán

sicín
turcaí
lacha
gé

filléad

iasc
breac
faoitín
trosc
cadóg
leathóg
sól
scadán
ronnach

bradán

portán
gliomach
oisire

---

### 6.11.3 Vegetables

---

glasraí [PL.]
práta
tornapa
meacan dearg/cairéad
meacan bán
soilire
cóilís

cabáiste
bachlóga [PL.]
spionáiste
píseanna [PL.]
pónairí [PL.]
beacán, muisiriún

leitís
tráta
oinniún
raidis
biabhóg

### 6.11.4 Staples

arán bán/donn
rís
leite
ubh
anraith

siúcra
margairín
subh

### 6.11.5 Fruit

torthaí [PL.]
úll
oráiste
banana
piorra
liomóid

sméar
sceachóir
sú talún
sú chraobh
spíonán
airne

pluma
silín
fíonchaor
rísín
cuirín

### 6.11.6 Dairy produce

bainne
im
uachtar
uachtar reoite

cáis
seacláid
bláthach

## 6.11.7 Cakes and confectionery

císte (milis)
briosca
borróg
pióg

milseog
sólaistí [PL.]
bocaire
toirtín

## 6.11.8 Preparation and cooking

béile
anraith
anlann
sceallóga (prátaí)
plúr
taos
taosrán

salann
piobar
mustard
ola
fínéagar
gáirleog
sailéad

saill
siúcra
uibheagán

uisce
súlach
sobal

ullmhaigh/réitigh
leag

fiuch/bruith
frioch
gríosc
róst

bácáil
nigh
glan

## 6.11.9 Alcoholic drinks

deoch alcólach
beoir
biotáille
fíon (bán, dearg)

fuisce, uisce beatha
branda
poitín
lagar
leann dubh

## 6.11.10 Non-alcoholic drinks

deoch neamhalcólach
tae
caifé
uisce sóide
uisce mianraí

sú oráiste
sú tráta
liomanáid
cóc

## 6.11.11 Eating and drinking out

óstán
bialann
proinnteach
caifé
ceaintín
teach tabhairne
beár

biachlár
clár fíona
féinseirbhís
bille
táille seirbhíse
sineadh láimhe

óstóir
freastalaí
cócaire

freastal

cuir (bord) in áirithe
ordaigh
roghnaigh
freastail
riar/dáil
doirt, scaoil

---

## 6.11.12 Kitchen utensils and tableware

---

sorn
doirteal

gréithe/soithí
cupán
sásar, fochupán
pláta
crúiscín
babhla

sceanra
scian
forc
spúnóg

pota/sáspan
citeal
taephota
friochtán
mias

éadach boird
naipcín
gloine
buidéal
tráidire
luaithreán

[Cf. 6.2.5 Household equipment, furniture, bedclothes]

## 6.12.1 Post

post
oifig an phoist
fear an phoist
litir
bosca litreach
stampa
cárta poist
beart

aerphost
teileagram/sreangscéal
ordú poist
bailiúchán
post luais
coigilteas
stampa coigiltis
seirbhís an phoist

cuir (+ PREP. P. "chuig")
faigh
cuir litir/beart sa phost
cláraigh

[Cf. 5.2.3.1 Number
5.2.4.3.1 Value and price,
6.1.2 Address
6.12.3 Bank]

## 6.12.2 Telephone

guthán/teileafón/fón, táillefón
both/bosca teileafóin
eolaí teileafóin
uimhir
glaoch (guthán)
bonn
briseadh

teileafónaí
malartán
gléas (teileafóin)
glacadóir

glaoigh

buail
freagair
diailigh
cuir glaoch + PREP. P. "ar"

[Cf. 6.1.3 Telephone number]

---

## 6.12.3 Bank

---

banc
seic
leabhar seic
cléireach (bainc)
bainisteoir
cuntas bainc

cuntas reatha
cuntas taisce
leasbhainisteoir
táille
ús
ró tharraingt
aisíocaíocht

banc ceannais
banc trachtála
banc iontaobhais
infheistiú
ordú airgid
seic taistil
cárta creidmheasa

cuir (airgead i dtaisce)
bris (seic)
malartaigh
faigh (iasacht airgid)

---

## 6.12.4 Police

---

garda, bangharda (+ siochana)
sáirsint
bleachtaire
beairic/stáisiún

póilín
ceannfort
coimisinéir
ionad seicéala

constábla
cigire
scuadcharr

fiosraigh
ceistigh

[Cf. 6.6.8 Crime
6.12.6 The law]

---

## 6.12.5 Army and navy

---

arm
fórsaí cosanta
cabhlach/fórsaí farraige
aerfórsa
beairic
saighdiúir (singil)
sáirsint

oifigeach (neamhchoimisiúnta)
leifteanant
captaen
coirnéal
seirbhís mhíleata

ardcheannfort
cathlán
gunna
éide
ordú, ordaithe [PL.]

cosain
troid
scaoil
traenáil
ionsaigh
téigh (E.G. san arm)

[Cf. 6.6.3 Politics and international affairs]

---

## 6.12.6 The law

---

dlí
dlíodóir
cúirt
breitheamh
finné (sul)
fianaise

coir
ciontach, neamhchiontach [ADJ.]
breith/breithiúnas

cúisí
gearánaí
cúisitheoir
cosantóir
pionós
fíneáil
téarma príosúin

aturnae
abhcóide
cúirt choiriúil/duiche/chuarda/uachtarach
bannaí
méar loirg

cúisigh
cosain
tabhair breith
tabhair os comhair na cúirte
gearrr pionós/fineáil/téarma príosúin + PREP.P. "ar"

[Cf. 6.6.8 Crime]

---

## 6.12.7 Fire service

---

briogáid/inneall dóiteáin
stáisiún dóiteáin
fear dóiteáin

seirbhís dóiteáin
dréimire

bris + NP SUBJ. + tine + amach
téigh + trí thine
múch
loisc/dóigh
tarrtháil/sábháil

---

## 6.12.8 Doctor

---

dochtúir
othar
scrúdú

coinne
seomra feithimh

teastas dochtúra

cóir leighis
insteallad̄h
otharlann

scrúdaigh

[Cf. 6.1.15 Health - parts of the body, illnesses, ailments
6.7.12 Accidents and breakdowns
6.10.6 Shopping for medical supplies]

---

## 6.12.9 Dentist

---

fiaclóir
fiacail
drandal

clár bréige
lofa

stoith
líon

[Cf. 6.1.15 Health - parts of the body, illnesses, ailments
6.7.12 Accidents and breakdowns
6.12.8 Doctor]

---

## 6.12.10 Hospital

---

ospidéal
othar
otharcharr
leaba

barda
banaltra
máinlia
saineolaí

obráid
obrádlann
fuilaistriú

téigh + faoi scian
tar + feabhas + PREP.P. "ar"

[Cf. 6.1.15 Health - parts of the body, illnesses, ailments
6.7.12 Accidents and breakdowns

6.10.6 Shopping for medical supplies
6.12.8 Doctor]

---

## 6.12.11 Tax, social security, etc.

---

cáin (ioncaim/bhreisluacha)
ráta
oifigeach cánach
liúntas leanai
forcháin

coimisinéir ioncaim
cúnamh dífhostaíochta
seirbhísí sóisalta
slándáil sóisalta
íoc mar a thuillir
árachas sóisialach pá-choibhneasta
uimhir chláraithe + {PREP. P. "do" / PREP. P. {"chun" / "le haghaidh"}} + {NP [GENITIVE] / VP}

ceadúnas oibre/cónaithe

íoc
gearr cáin + PREP.P. "ar"
ceadaigh

[Cf. 6.4.6 Income
6.6.4 Government organization and administration]

---

## 6.12.12 Churches and charitable organizations

---

eaglais (Chaitliceach/Phrotastúnach/Phreispitéireach)
teampall (Giúdach)
seirbhís (eaglasta)

ord rialta
bean (mná [PL.]) rialta
bráthair, bráithre [PL.]
móid

An tSiúr + NAME
An Bráthair + NAME
An t-Athair + NAME

cumann carthanachta
obair shóisialta

[Cf. 6.1.12 Religion

---

6.12.13 Consular representation

---

ambasáid
ambasadóir
ionadaí

## 6.13 LANGUAGE

---

6.13.1 Language in general

---

teanga (dhúchais/iasachta)
fear teanga/teangaire
teangeolaí, teangeolaíocht
dhátheangachas
caint, cainteoir
cumarsáid

focal
foclóir
gramadach
litriú
fuaimniú
aistriúchán
canúint
tuin
béarlagair

saothar
litríocht
filíocht, file
drámaíocht
prós
scéal, scéalai, scéalaíocht
úrscéal
gearrscéal
béaloideas

labhair
abair
léigh
litrigh
fuaimnigh
aistrigh

## 6.13.2 Names of languages

Gaeilge
Béarla
Fraincis
Gearmáinis
Spáinnis
Iodáilis

Laidin
Gréigis
Rúisis
Sínis

Gaeilge na hAlban
Gaeilge Mhannan
Breatnais
Briotánais
Cornais

An Biúró Eorpach do Theangacha Neamhfhorleathana

## 6.13.3 Degrees of proficiency

líofacht
cumas
acmhainn
inniúlacht
scrúdú (béil/cainte, scríofa, cumarsáide)

tuiscint
cruinneas
beagán

deacair [ADJ.]
furasta/éasca [ADJ.]

ar + POSS. ADJ. + toil + PREP. P. "ag"
E.G. Ta Gaeilge ar a thoil aige (ag Seán)

líofa/briste/measartha maith
E.G. Tá Gaeilge liofa aige

PREFIX droch-/dea-
E.G. Tá dea-Ghaeilge ag Seán

ábalta/in ann + REFLEXIVE + a chur in iúl (+ ADVERBAL)
E.G. Tá sé in ann é féin a chur in iúl (go maith)

cainteoir + ADJ. [E.G. maith/líofa]
E.G. Is cainteoir maith é (Seán)

## 6.14 CLIMATE AND WEATHER

### 6.14.1 Climate and seasons

atmasféar
aeráid
taisleach
teocht

séasúr
Earrach
Samhradh
Fómhar
Geimhreadh

[Cf. 5.2.4.1.5 Temperature]

### 6.14.2 Weather

aimsir (bhrothallach/bhog/chrua/gharbh/the/fhionnuar/
fhliuch/thirim)
soineann
doineann
báisteach/fearthainn, cith
grian

sioc
oighear/leac oighir
sneachta
clocha sneachta
flichshneachta
ceo
ceobhrán

stoirm
gála
gaoth (aniar/anoir/aneas/aduaidh)
toirneach
tintreach
scamall
léargas

leath
cuir
séid
tit
clúdaigh

---

## 6.14.3 Weather forecasting

---

meitéareolaíocht
réamhfhaisnéis na haimsire

[Cf. 6.14.2 Weather]